The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY

VOL. 1 NO. 236 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5 1913 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

IMPROVED SERVICE TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Commencing with the departure of the SALSETTE from Bombay on the 3rd January 1914, the Homeward P. & O. Mail steamers will be timed to arrive at MARSEILLES at noon on Fridays. This will bring into effect the following improved transits:—

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ..... 20 ,,

Particulars of Sailings will be found advertised elsewhere in this paper.

For further information apply to,

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m.,1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
13th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
20th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
27th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia.....	10500
10th ,,	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
24th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	8000	Medina.....	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to,

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.
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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Inaba Maru.	S. Tominaga.	6189	3rd. Dec.	12th. Dec
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	19th. Dec.	30th. Dec.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	28th. Dec.	9th. Jan.
KamakuraMar	T. Hori.	6126	11th. Jan.	23rd. Jan.
RangoonMaru	T. Date.	4926	25th. Jan.	6th. Feb.
KawachiMaru	A.Christiansen	6166	8th. Feb.	20th. Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5503	22nd. Feb.	6th. Mar.
Inaba Maru	S. Tominaga.	6189	8th. Mar.	20th. Mar.
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	22nd. Mar.	3rd. Apr.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	5th. Apr.	17th. Apr.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan.....	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb.....	21st Feb.....
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar....	10th Mar..
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar ...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar...
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April....	11th April..
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May .

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st, Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	.....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg ...	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg. ...	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. in tins	4 5 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by the Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2½ annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories, Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc., etc., etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LHASA, 2184, Mon. 8th Dec. 11 a.m. †I. D. & C. M.
KASARA 1195 Th. 4th Dec. 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
LINGA 2185, Fri. 12th Dec. *6 a.m. Direct
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "KASARA" 1,195 tons, on Tuesday, 11th December, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARODA" 3172 tons, on Tuesday, 9th December, calling at Verawal, Mongrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
†PUNDUA	3305	Thursday, 11th Dece.
*PALAMCOTTA ...	3413	,, 25th ,,
†PURNEA	3306	,, 8th Jan. ,,
*PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 22nd ,,

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

5th December 1913.

X'MAS 1913

Orders are now being Registered
AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

Manufacturing Confectioner,
BOMBAY & POONA.
NEW PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Telegrams "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

MODERN DENTISTRY

is different to the dentistry of yesterday. Day by day the public are getting more exacting—wanting more value for their money. What was good enough for them last year is not good enough to-day. Living in India is becoming more and more expensive and people simply cannot afford to pay the fees that they used to. The dentist who progresses must move with the times—he must satisfy the popular demand, His work must be painless, artistic, and lasting; the materials used must be the very best procurable, but at the same time, his

FEES MUST BE MODERATE

hence Dr. Boyes revised list of charges as under:—

Perfectly Painless Extraction Re. 3.
Gold, Porcelain Amalgam or Cement Fillings from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10.
Complete Sets of artificial teeth upper and lower from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.
Partial Sets from Rs. 10 upwards.

Dr. C. D. BOYES, R. D. S.,

personally attends all patients,
107, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
opposite the Clock Towers.
Hours: 10 to 6 daily, Sundays by appointment only.

SPECIAL OFFER.
NAVY SERGE SUIT,
Indigo Dye
Rs. 26 only.
Note Address:—

DANN & Co.,

The Reliable Tailors and up-to-date Outfitters

Opp. THOMAS COOK & Son, Hornby Road, and also at Watson's Hotel, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer point)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
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J. S. Haskell Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
E. J. Moses, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms. SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON.
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

FINGER RING NOVELTIES.

Finger rings are considered the most interesting of all forms of personal adornment and it is, therefore, only natural that they should carry sympathetic concern and value. As an ornament, and like the engagement ring which is never discarded, the finger ring can be worn at all times: it is not even considered out of place if worn with a morning gown when other gem-set jewellery would appear incongruous and out of taste.

The diamond still appears to be the favourite or popular gem for finger rings; it holds first place also, by selection, as the chief gem in most other forms of ornaments.

OUR COLLECTION OF

DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS

is of unapproached quality. Though many show a decided preference for a ring set entirely with diamonds, there is also satisfaction to be found in costly coloured stones which are as full of beauty and symbolism as the DIAMOND, which signifies light, innocence, life, and joy. The RUBY—signifying divine power and love, dignity and royalty. The SAPPHIRE—all heavenly virtues. The EMERALD—hopes of immortality. The PEARL—purity, innocence and humility. Any of these gems set in the centre with a cluster of small diamonds encircling them or set in half hoop form, alternately with diamonds, make up quite attractively. The Persians esteemed these coloured stones more highly than the diamond and in the matter of choice give the diamond the fifth place The Portuguese, in the order of preference, give the diamond the third place, the emerald first. There is a parallel to this at the present time, for the diamond is to-day far exceeded in price by the emerald and is almost equalled in price by the ruby, while the pearl of fine colour and skin outclasses all classic gems. These comparisons, of course, refer to gems of the same size and possessing the same perfection of form when cut.

Half an hour spent in looking over our unparalleled collection of Rings and other novelties of this Season's collection, will give you the utmost pleasure. We are told that novelty is always interesting, being an essential attribute to the beautiful. It is certainly the great parent of pleasure.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50 Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50 ,,	2—0

Besides the above, good many other Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows Street, Fort.

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.

LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED
MESSRS. A. HUSEIN & CO., *SECRETARY.*

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:-

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

FRUIT!!! FRUIT!!!

25 Best Oranges, Rs. 2-0; 25 Dessert Apples, Rs. 3-0; 3 Boxes Bussorah Dates, Rs. 1-8; 3 lbs. Dried Figs, Rs. 1-8; 5 lbs. Fresh Walnuts, Rs. 2-0; 4 lbs. Bombay Hulwa, Rs. 2-0; 200 Bombay Ducks, Rs. 1-8; 5 lbs. Dried Prawn, Rs. 3-0; Carr. paid; it ("Chronicle named) TUKINA & Co., Market, Bombay. 336

WANTED

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of COMPOUNDERS at Government Medical Institutions. The scale of pay is as follows:—

	Per mensem.
Pupil compounders (during one year)	Rs. 10
Compounders, 3rd Grade (1 to 6 years)	Rs. 15
Compounders, 2nd Grade (6 to 11 years)	Rs. 20
Compounders, 1st Grade	Rs. 25
Compounders Senior, 2nd Grade	Rs. 30—1—35
Compounders Senior, 1st Grade	Rs. 35—1—40

J. H. HORTON,
M. B., Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the
Surgn. Genl. with the Govt. of Bombay.

CAMA AND ALBLESS HOSPITAL.—WANTED immediately a fully trained Indian NURSE. Preference given to one who can read and write English. Salary Rs. 30 per mensem rising to Rs. 55. Maintenance and washing. Apply to THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT. 0917

DR. MASINA'S HOSPITAL.—WANTED PROBATIONER NURSES. Apply personally to MISS TINDALL, Matron and Lady Superintendent, care of Dr. Bradley, St. John's Hospital, Babula Tank Road, between 9 and 10 a.m. (S. T.) daily.

ENGLISH LADY will give her SERVICES for free passage home. Spiendid NURSE. Apply to "F" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0947

ENGLISH NURSE, highly recommended, would give services in return for second class passage home, any time after December later preferred.—Apply Mrs. GRINLINTON, Colaba, Bombay.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—WANTED a EUROPEAN ASSISTANT WAREHOUSE MANAGER for the East Indian Railway Workshops at Lillooah. Preference will be given to a well educated Mechanic with some experience of store keeping. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem with prospects for a suitable man. Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to THE CARRIAGE & WAGON SUPERINTENDENT, East Indian Railway, Lillooah, on or before 15-12-1913.

R. S. HIGHET,
Agent.
Calcutta, 29th November, 1913.

TWO ENGLISH NURSES just out from Home seek EMPLOYMENT. Medical, Surgical, Maternity preferred. Terms moderate. Address "I. K. S." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0930

WANTED to establish a carpet weaving factory at Bhopal. Apply stating terms to ASSISTANT REVENUE MINISTER, Bhopal, C.I.

WANTED—A MOTOR VAN to carry 3 tons, second hand. Apply with full particulars to PARIS GARAGE, Wodehouse Road, Bombay.

WANTED—STEAM LAUNCH, 30 feet long, to accommodate 20 persons. Apply with photograph to PARIS GARAGE, Wodehouse Road, Bombay.

WANTED—Good CLERK with experience of Storekeeping and Office routine for European Engineering Concern Hyderabad Deccan. Pay Rs. 80 Apply to No. 152, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 0942.

WANTED from 1st January a SCIENCE GRADUATE for the I. P. Mission High School, Ahmedabad, Tuition salary Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 according to qualifications and experience. Apply, with copies of certificates and testimonials, to

THE MANAGER.

WANTED.

WANTED EURASIAN or GOANESE CLERKS, reliable and secured. Apply THE MOTI DYEING and STEAM LAUNDRY Co., Salvation Army, Byculla.

WANTED.—KHANSAMA with mate to cook for mess of 35. Must be excellent cook. Madrassi preferred. Pay Rs. 50. Apply PRESIDENT, Viceroy's Band, Delhi.

WANTED HEAD STOREKEEPER with knowledge of local Metal Market and able to buy. Only experienced men able to give security need apply. Apply to THE STEEL EQUIPMENT Co., 26, Forbes Street, Bombay.

WANTED for Gokuldas Tejpal High School GUJARATI UNDERGRADUATE TEACHER on Rs. 25—30 p.m. If fit he will also get Gymnastic Teachership on Rs. 15 p.m. Apply to THE PRINCIPAL sharp.

WANTED—A second class MECHANICAL ENGINEER with knowledge of English.—Apply sharp personally to the PRIVATE SECRETARY, Mangrol State, 465, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay. 0910

WANTED.—A high class Hindu Graduate as Motamid of a Boarding House. Previous experience desirable. An athletic man preferred. Initial salary Rs. 75.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL, Mayo College, Ajmer.

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR for Bhaiband Sabha Charitable Dispensary for Women.—Apply with testimonials stating terms to THE SECRETARY, BHAIBAND SABHA, Hyderabad, Sind. 0918

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply, Managing Agents. The City Insurance Society, Ltd., 7, Shallow Lane, Calcutta. 0639

WANTED—A SURVEYOR on Rs. 75—100 per month from January 1914. Preference given to a Parsi L. C. E. or B.E., who may be accepted as a Junior partner if found satisfactory.

NARASIMHAM and TRILOKEKAR,
Architects and Civil Engineers,
82, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

WANTED for the Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ld., an ASSISTANT MANAGER with canvassing experience and capable of organising Agencies with prospects of rising to Managership. Apply, stating terms, to the CHAIRMAN—Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Apollo Street, Bombay. 0934

WANTED Governess in January, must be pure European, to teach two girls, eleven and eight years, usual English subjects, also music, drawing; French or German; must be willing to undertake entire charge of children. Ayah kept.—Reply, sending copies of testimonials, to MRS. FERARD, c/o Commissioner, Lucknow, Oudh.

WANTED—Two SUB-OVERSEERS on consolidated salary of Rs. 50 each on temporary establishment.

Apply with testimonials before 15th December 1913.

(Sd.) D. R. SATARAWALA,
Executive Engineer, East Khandesh,
District.
Jalgaon, 30th November 1913.

WANTED—For an Architect's Office—one competent ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN, well versed in making good Building Elevations and details. Apply sharp with testimonials and stating the salary required to

Messrs. N. R. WADIA & Co.
Nawab Building,
327, Hornby Road, Fort.

WANTED.—A qualified and experienced LADY DOCTOR is required for the Sardar Mudliar Dispensary in connection with the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Poona. Age, qualifications, etc., should be stated and testimonials sent with application before the 20th December, 1913, stating University qualifications either English or Indian. Knowledge of Marathi or Hindustani is necessary. Pay according to qualifications.

S. V. PATWARDHAN,
Chairman,
King Edward Memorial Committee,
Poona.
Municipal Office,
Poona, 1st December, 1913.

MADAME SEMLOH. Court Milliner. 4, Apollo Buildings, Colaba. Has latest styles in Millinery, Choice Flowers, Ribbons, etc. Prices to suit all. Inspection invited. Ladies Hats remodelled and cleaned. 0941

FOR SALE:

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

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FOR SALE—UPRIGHT Grand Piano in solid Chippendale Mahogany case in good condition Rs. 400 or offers, apply to Box No. 503 c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.—The wire haired Fox-Terrier bitch Jaccinth Faggot (Regd.) Sire, Double Wire ex Paddock Judy. Born Dec. 11th 1912 Can win. Price Rs. 150.—Apply BENNETT, S. T. C., Bombay.

FOR SALE, one BILLIARD TABLE, purchased new November, 1909, with complete set of Fittings, Lamps, Cues, etc., Rs. 1,500.

One COTTAGE PIANO, Rs. 200.
MESS PRESIDENT,
113th Infantry.

FOR SALE.—Westinghouse variable speed Motor, 15 Brake horse power 460 volts Direct current, suitable for Printing Press or Flour Mill. Price including Pulley and Rails, starter and speed regulator Rs. 700. Apply to, "Motor" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

A SPACIOUS and well-lighted SHOP (next to Messrs. Stanley Humphreys and Co.) in Waterloo Mansions, Esplanade Road. Rent Rs. 335. Apply to
MR. MISTRI,
0876 Naosari Buildings, Fort.

BOARD and RESIDENCE available in private family in Middle Colaba opposite the Post Office. Large and breezy rooms. Excellent table. All home comforts. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 504, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET from December at ANDHERI Gundavli, Bungalow HEERA VILLA, one storied, European locality. Apply R. J. PAYMASTER, Deolali.

TO BE LET.—Well situated and breezy FLAT in Sussex Road, Byculla next to Victoria Gardens. Modern sanitary arrangements. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. PERRY on premises. 0926

TO BE LET:—A nice small House, in two parts Lower Colaba Guncarriage Street, newly painted aviy, well-ventilated, open on all sides most suitable to Christian families, RENT Rs. 20—22. Apply KHAMBATA and Co., 289 Hornby Road. 0886

TO BE LET, whole or in part, a two-storeyed BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, Altamont Road, at present occupied by Hormasji Sorabji, Esq. Please write to

MR. SALEBHOY KARIMJI BARODAWALLA,
Altamont Road.

TO LET or LEASE as a GOING CONCERN for a term of three years a Mechanical Workshop, fitted with an Oil Engine, Lathe, Punching and drilling machine, smithing forge and tools. The workshop is open for inspection between 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. by appointment.

For further particulars and term of Lease apply Box No. 151, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0937

TO BE LET.—The Ground floor of the "CABINS" in Middle Colaba, right on the sea, opposite the Colaba Post Office, a nicely laid out garden and every comfort. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SONS,
House Agents.
5, Dalal Street,
Telephone No. 2611. 0396

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in "MINOCHER VILLA," Middle Colaba. This is without exception, the best house in Colaba. Electric lights and fans, minton tile flooring. nicely laid out garden and the best sanitary arrangements. Apply to

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The Bombay Chronicle.

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THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
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NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning resasons for doing so.

NOTICE.

THE following BIRDS and ANIMALS will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at 12 noon on the 15th December, 1913, at the Raj Mahal, Porbandar.

Porbandar, 29th November, 1913.
F. de B. HANCOCK, Major,
Administrator, Porbandar State.

Pea Hens 3, Parrots 12, Duck 1, Doves 63, Hens 5, Cock 1, Chickens 20, Porcupines 3, Black Panther 1, Pantheress 1, Hyenas 2, Arras 2.

THE KATHIAWAR & AHMEDABAD BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS of the above said Company are requested to send in their names and addresses and particulars of their CLAIMS with dates to the LIQUIDATORS of this Company before the 15th of DECEMBER, 1913

J. V. DESAI,
NARALSHANKER,
NARSINHPRASAD,
Liquidators.
Ahmedabad, 2nd December, 1913. 0943

NOTICE.

SALE OF MYSORE ELEPHANTS.

ABOUT one hundred ELEPHANTS recently captured on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy, are available for sale to the public. The number includes some magnificent tuskers cows and calves. They may be inspected at the Kraals in Kakamkote 50 miles on the Mysore-Tallicherry road where there is a Travellers' Bungalow and Musafarkhana.

For further particulars apply to
M. MUTTANNAH,
Conservator of Forests,
Bangalore.
November 1913.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A QUALIFIED and EXPERIENCED LADY DOCTOR is required for the Sardar Mudliar Dispensary in connection with the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Poona. Age, qualifications, etc., should be stated and testimonials sent with application before the 20th December 1913, stating University qualification either English or Indian. Knowledge of Marathi or Hindustani is necessary. Pay according to qualifications.

S. V. PATWARDHAN,
Chairman,
King Edward Memorial Committee,
Poona.
Municipal Office,
Poona, 1st December 1913. 0933

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL LAW AND MEDICAL FUND.

FROM this Fund Scholarships are awarded to high caste Hindu Students studying Law and Medicine. Next year five to six Scholarships are available for Medical Students. Law Students also will be awarded Scholarships. Students preparing for higher degrees in Law and Medicine will also be awarded Scholarships according to Funds available. Applicants should send their applications to the Undersigned before the 21st December, 1913. Printed Forms of applications will be sent on receiving half-anna postage.

HIRALAL R. MUNIM,
Secretary.
Seth G. T. Charities Office,
Holi Chukla, Fort,
Bombay, 1st December, 1913.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited and will be received by the Secretary up to noon of the 20th December 1913, for the post of a whole time Assistant Reporter on a salary of Rs. 250, rising to Rs. 300 by biennial increments of Rs. 10. The successful candidate's duties will be to report the Proceedings of the Corporation, the General Committee, and of the Special Committees and Sub-Committees, etc., for the Municipal Record. He will be required to contribute to the Provident Fund of the Corporation and will be subject to the Leave Rules of the Corporation. The appointment will for the present be for six months, and if the selected candidate gives satisfaction there is every likelihood of his being confirmed. Applicants should state their age, educational qualifications, experience and present employment, and should submit copies of testimonials. The selected candidate will be required to report himself for duty on the 5th January 1914.

C. C. CHATTERJEE,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Municipal Office,
29th November, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 672 of 1913.

Re KISONCHAND GOPALDAS, a partnership firm lately carried on business as merchants and had its Pedhi or place of business in Bombay at Shaikh Memon Street out side the Fort, Adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed KISONCHAND GOPALDAS a partnership firm have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon , attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 3rd day of December 1913.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 4th December 1913. 0948

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TOURS THROUGH INDIA.

TICKETS ISSUED TO THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF INTEREST OR ANY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS (third class for servants) issued for single and return journeys, with the usual free allowance of luggage. Single journey tickets available for two months, return tickets for eight months.

Break of journey at intermediate stations allowed.

For further particulars and tickets, apply to the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
353 General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

SMITHY NUTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE CHIEF ENGINEER, at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 1 p.m. (S. T.) on MONDAY 15th December 1913 for the supply of about 750 tons, South Hetton or Bates Lancashire Smithy Nuts for the year 1914.

1. A deposit of Rs. 750 to accompany the Tender.
2. Form of Tender with Schedule, Specification and Agreement may be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, on payment of Rs. 2.
3. The covers to be endorsed "Tender for Smithy Nuts."
4. The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
5. The cost of stamping the Agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.
6. Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited, if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer, receives formal instructions of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.

P. GLYNN MESSENT,
Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road,
Bombay, 2nd December, 1913.

NOTIFICATION UF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI KASHIBAI daughter of SEVAKRAM VISHNURAM has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, Mortgage, Sale, Gift, Lease, Lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kika Street, in the Island of Bombay in the Sub-District of the Registrar of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 66 6/8 Square Yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1099, New No. 3272, Old Survey No. 2050, and New Survey No. 717 and the said messuage and tenement thereon being assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 5856 and Street No. 105-107 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Swami Narayan, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property of Javerchand Naronji and on or towards the West by the Kika Street and which said hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the Vendor and her tenants.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1913.
MEHTA & DALPATRAM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
121, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY. 0940

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR DAILY through service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore, Rawalpindi; Peshawar, Simla, Cawnpore and Lucknow, Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans. Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) and between Bombay and Peshawar.

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Down From Bombay.	Stations.		Up To Bombay.
H. M.			H. M.
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22-20 Arr.	Manmad	Dep	7-24
8-18 „	Bhopal	„	21-16
11- 4 „	Bina	„	18-32
13-25 „	Jhansi.....	„	15-57
15-14 „	Gwalior	„	13-48
17-45 „	Agra Cantonment.....	„	11-14
18-41 „	Muttra	„	10-19
21- 0 „	Delhi.....	„	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-35
22- 0 „	Ghaziabad	Dep.	7- 5
23-10 „	Meerut Cantonment	„	5-59
1-24 „	Saharanpur	„	3-58
3- 0 „	Ambala Cantonment.....	„	2-17
5-18 „	Ludhiana.....	„	23-44
6-24 „	Jullundur.....	„	22-37
8- 4 „	Amritsar	„	21- 1
9-33 „	Lahore	„	20- 0
16- 5 „	Rawalpindi	„	13-32
20-13 Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment	„	8-48

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down H.M.			Up H.M.
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21- 0 Arr.	Delhi.....	Dep.	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-10
2-45 Arr.	Ambala.....	Dep.	2-17
3-40 Dep.		Arr.	1-50
5.33 Arr.	Kalka.....	Dep.	0-40
6-15 Dep.		Arr.	0-11
12-45 Arr.	Simla.....	Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down. H.M.			Up. H.M.
12-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay....	Arr.	12-35
13-25 „	Jhansi.....	Dep.	15-57
14- 0 Arr.		Arr.	15-20
16-20 Dep.	Oral.....	Dep.	13-14
18-45 „	Cawnpore	„	11- 8
20- 0 Arr.	Lucknow.....	„	9-45

For up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
262.

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AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
19, APOLLO ST., FORT.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY the 8th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a great quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs, tables, sofas, easy chairs, cupboards, almiras, writing and dressing tables, teapoys, side-board, dressing cheval glass, phonographs, etc.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Jehangir B. Dalal, Insolvent.

1 beautiful worth admiring zoonda cupboard made by European Artists.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Ezra Yamin Turkey, an Insolvent:—

24 machines for ironing Turkish caps.
One small lot of Turkish caps.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 Rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Rubber-tyred brougham.
1 Rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

By order of R. D. England of Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co.

1 English Dog-Cart by Mills.

N.B.—OWING TO THE GREAT RUSH OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND MOTOR-CARS, WHICH WE RECEIVE FROM THE PUBLIC FOR SALE BY AUCTION ON EVERY MONDAY, WE BRING TO THE NOTICE OF THE PUBLIC THAT OUR SALE OF HORSES, &c., WILL COMMENCE EXACTLY AT 2 P.M. (S.T.) INSTEAD OF 3 P.M. (S.T.) ON EVERY MONDAY.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th December 1913.

GIFT BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

XMAS & NEW YEAR GIFTS.

HEROES OF MODERN INDIA. True Stories of the Founders of the Indian Empire. By the Rev. Edward Gilliat. With 16 full-page illustrations. Rs. 3-12.

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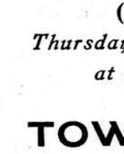

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition nights are passed sleeplessly. The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.
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FOR INDIGESTION
and all Stomach Troubles
Use Dr. Gupta's "DIGESTINE,"
jnew preparation from vegetable Digestive Papay uice. Price As. 8 per phial of 16 tablets. 6, Gupta Lane Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 4th.		
S.S. Baron Fairlia	Foley	Calcutta Nov. 22
S.S. Attila	Bestall	Fiume Nov. 10
S.S. Tolfels	Yetunell	New York Oct. 30
S.S. Koweit	Brewis	Jeddah Nov. 21
S.S. Nairung	McNicoll	Calcutta Oct. 28
S.S. Gymeric	Osborn	Mauritius Nov. 17
S.S. Stephnotis	Goodridge	Calcutta Nov. 22

DEPARTURES.

December 4th.		
S.S. Neidenfels	Heckel	Hamburg & Bremen
S.S. Kola	Denne	Busreh via Karachi
S.S. Gowanburn	Wyne	Marseilles etc.
S.S. Ismalia	Downing	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Thursday:—

S.S. Heim	Eriksen	Bangkok
S.S. Strathnon	Davies	Dunkirk

The following vessels began to load on Thursday:—

Steamer	Persepolis	for Dunkirk etc.
,,	Inaba maru	for Kobe etc.
,,	Koweit	for Jeddah
,,	Attila	for Trieste etc.

S. S. Baron Fairlie:—The steamer Baron Fairlie, 2,323 tons, Captain H. W. Foley, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta, which port she had left on November 22, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Attila:—The A. L. S. N. Co.'s seamer Attila, 2,063 tons, Captain R. Bestall, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Fuime, which port she had left on November 10, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S. S. Tolfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Tolfels, 2,336 tons, Captain P. Yetunell, arrived in harbour on Thursday from New York, which port she had left on October 30, with a general cargo.

S. S. Koweit:—The Arab steamer Koweit, 2,336 tons, Captain W. M. Brewis, arrived on harbour on Thursday from Jeddah, which port she had left on November 21, with 1,100 pilgrims.

S. S. Nairung:—The Asiatic Co.'s steamer Nairung, 2,862 tons, Captain A. McNicoll, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta, which port she had left on October 30, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Gymeric:—The steamer Gymeric, 2,585 tons, Captain W. Osborn, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Mauritius, which port she had left on November 17, with a cargo of sugar and passengers.

S. S. Stephnotis:—The steamer Stephnotis, 2,584 tons, Captain E. Goodridge, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta, which port she had left on November 22, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Heim:—The steamer Heim, 757 tons, Capain A. Eriksen, will sail to-day for Bangkok, etc., with a general cargo.

S. S. Strathvon:—The steamer Strathvon, 2,830 tons, Captain D. W. Davies, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THURSDAY December 4th 1913.

P. DOCK.

A. Santhia	Robertson	M. M. & Co
Shed Steamer	Capt	Agents
B. Hidalgo	Harbore	J. F. & Co
C. & R. China	Tarabochia	A. L. S. N. & C.
D. & E. Ostmark	Peter	W. & A. G. & Co
F. Clan Macbeth	Redford	J. F. & Co
G. Helm	Arikseu	F. F. C. & Co
M. India	Talbot	P. & C. S. N. Co
O. Linga	Manley	M. M. & Co
P. Braunfels	Oltmann	W. & A. G. & Co
Q. Homayun	Hannah	T. M & C

V. DOCK.

1. Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S. N. & Co
2. Urlana	Pratt	M. M. & Co
3. Okara	Downing	M. & Co.
4. Strathvan	Davies	W. & A. G. & Co
5. Clan Gordon	Walker	J. F & Co
6. Culna	Farquharsen	M. M. & Co
8. Habsburg	Seberich	A. L. S. N. & Co
9. Scharsfels	Stovelon	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11 Olympia	Kinnard	W. & A. G. & Co
13. Egypt	Summers	P. & O. S. & Co
15. Barbargo	Galls	V. S. N. & Co
16. Prasident	Schutt	A. S. & C

Offside M.

Kt. of the Thistle	Baker	T. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Attila	Bestoll	A. L. S. N. & Co
Alberts	Treves	Questo
Baron Fairlie	Foley	W. & A. G. & Co.
Birenfels	Marlias	W. & A. G. & Co
Caledonia	Dowell	P. & C. S. N. Co
Chindwara	Williams	M. M. & Co
Dwarka	Moxon	M. M. & C.
Gymeric	Osborn	W. & O. Z. & Co.
Hosaine	Ras	T. M. & Co
Imani	Lyons	T. M. & Co
Inverness	Venus	W. & A. G. & Co
Kaozier	Smith	D. M. Khandwant
Kellia	Wilson	W. & A. G. & Co
Khoroo	Hannan	T. M. & Co
Koweit	Brewis	Arab Steamer
Norfolk	Bulkey	W. & A. G. & Co
Nairan	Lassen	W. & A. G. Co
Nairung	Nicoll	T. M. & Co.
Orangemoor	Moffett	W. & A. G. & Co
Saint Feelans	Sutherland	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Sutherland	Longst aff	W. & A. G. & Co
Stephnotis	Goodridge	A. Y. & Co
Tolfels	Yetunell	W. & A. Z. & Co

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

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KEROSINE OILS
LIQUID FUEL.
TURPENE—THE SUBSTITUTE FOR TURPENTINE.
SOLE IMPORTERS OF
SHELL PETROL.
***Address:*—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,**
PARSI BAZAR STREET.
BOMBAY.
and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay 5th December, 1913.

1319. *Musketry.*—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—Members firing Parts I and II must bring their bayonets.
"G" Coy., on 7th inst.

1320. *Meeting.*—There will be a General Meeting of the members of the Sergts. Mess at Head-Quarters, Council Road, on Monday the 8th instant at 6. 30p.m. All members are requested to be present.

1321. *Proficiency Class.*—A Proficiency Class will commence shortly. Those wishing to appear this season should submit their names to the Adjutant as early as possible.

1322. *Camp of Instruction.*—It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held at Santa Cruz from 31st. January to 7th February 1914.

1323. *Indo Transvaal Competition.*—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for practice for the Indo Transvaal Competition on Saturday the 6th and Monday the 8th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6. 10 a.m.

(Signed) F.H. James, Captain.
Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel the Hon. A. Hill Trevor Commanding.

Bombay, 4th December 1913

312. *Parade.*—Saturday 6th December 1913. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Gun Drill and Instruction in D.R.F. and "Passing in" test for Gun Layers at Colaba North Battery.
Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m.
Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.
Dress:—Khaki and Caps.

313. *General Meeting.*—Monday 8th December 1913.—There will be a General Meeting of the Corps at Head Quarters at 7 p.m. All Members are kindly requested to attend.

315. *Revolver Practice.*—Tuesday 9th December 1913.—There will be Revolver Practice at 7-30 a.m. for Officers on the Arsenal Revolver Range.

316. *Rifle Competitions.*—The undermentioned have been selected to fire in the Team Competing in the Rivett-Carnac Competition on Sunday 7th December 1913:—
S.M.I.W. Siggers. 2-Copl. A. Wilson
S.M.I.A.E. Maber Bombr W. Geldart
Sergt. Forbes. ,, J.W. Hayward
,, Clyne. Gunner T. Mooney.
Copl. W. Mooney.

317. *Strength.*—The undermentioned having left the Station are struck off the Strength of the Corps from today's date:—
No. 1356 Gunner J. M. Spilling, No. 1 Company.
No. 1399 Gunner G. E. Mahoney, No. 2 Company.

(Sd) E.P. Cudlip, Captain, R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Mantua with the Homeward Mails of the 29th ultimo arrived Aden at 7-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 3rd instant.

THE OUTWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia with the outward Mails of the 28th ultimo passed Suez at 10 a.m. on Thursday the 4th instant.

S, S. SALSETTE.

A marconigram has been received stating that the s.s. Salsette in expected to arrive here at noon to-day instead of 8 A.M. as telegraphed from Aden.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 4th December 1913 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Local rain has fallen in the east Punjab; Delhi has had 0.14". Skies are clear in the extreme north and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Delhi and drier at Multan and Ambala. Temperature is in defect during the day and in excess at night at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in excess over the whole division; maximum temperature is also above normal at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Sind and west Rajputana; Jacobabad has had 0.55", Karachi 0.10" and Bikaner 0.53". Skies are clear in lower Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in defect at Ajmer and either equal to or above the average at other stations. Day temperature is in considerable defect in Sind and in slight to moderate defect in the northern half of Rajputana; night temperature is in defect in lower Sind and in excess in upper Sind and east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Bhuj and Veraval; minimum temperature is in excess in West Central India and in defect at Ahmedabad and Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. humidity is normal. Minimumtemperature is in excess except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Night temperature is in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general and moderate to heavy in south-east Madras and Malabar. A depression is shown today over north Gujarat, the northern half of West Central India and the adjacent parts of south Rajputana and cloud has increased in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Rajputana, the Punjab and the central parts of the country. Nearly gneral rain has fallen in Sind and local rain in the east Rajputana.

Fairly general rain is likely in south-east Madras, local rain in Malabar, north Gujarat, West Central India, Rajputana and some showers in the Punjab, the western half of the Central Provinces, upper Sind and possibly the west United Provinces. A few thunderstorms are possible in the Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON THURSDAY, the 4th of December 1913.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire						
Do. (2nd)	68.3	56.0	91	2.01		0.18
Jask	76.3	63.8	41	0.77		0.31
Muskat						
Do. (2nd)	82.3	71.1	50	0.00		—0.39
PUNJAB—						
Multan	70.3	51.5	55	0.08		0.00
Rawalpindi	71.9	35.6	67	0.11		—0.16
Lahore	72.9	45.2	80	0.00		—0.09
Sirsa	74.3	47.0	78	0.07	0.07	0.02
Ambala	76.5	45.9	67	0.00		—0.25
Delhi	78.0	54.3	86	0.14	0.14	0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	79.0	60.6	61	0.02	0.02	—0.05
Mainpuri	80.8	57.1	65	0.01	0.01	—0.15
Jhansi	82.6	60.0	90	..	0.00	—0.12
Cawnpore	79.6	54.5	68	..	0.00	—0.33
Allahabad	84.1	57.5	58	..	0.03	—0.28
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	55.7	53.8	90	0.55	1.30	1.21
Karachi	64.5	56.8	71	0.10	0.17	0.12
Ajmer	78.6	58.2	54	..	0.00	—0.18
Jaipore	75.2	63.1	58	..	0.00	—0.15
Kotah	84.6	59.6	55	..	0.38	0.36
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	75.5	54.0	89	0.03	0.03	—0.07
Dwarka	81.8	61.2	76	..	0.00	0.00
Veraval	80.1	60.3	67	..	0.00	—0.29
Rajkot	86.1	51.8	56	..	0.00	—0.23
Bhavnagar Para	85.0	57.3	62	..	0.00	—0.19
Surat	91.4	62.6	74	..	0.00	—0.12
Ahmedabad	86.6	57.7	59	..	0.00	—0.15
Deesa	85.3	56.9	55	..	0.01	—0.11
Neemuch	82.9	58.0	50	..	0.04	—0.11
Indore	84.1	65.6	56	..	0.01	—0.33
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	82.8	53.3	66	..	0.01	—0.42
Saugor	85.8	60.6	45	..	0.00	—0.40
Hoshangabad	88.1	58.4	55	..	0.00	—0.43
Khandwa	90.7	62.1	48	..	0.00	—0.39
Akola	90.2	67.0	45	..	0.01	—0.42
Amraoti				..	0.00	—0.51
Nagpur	85.6	61.3	56	..	0.00	—0.68
Chanda	87.0	65.0	77	..	..	—0.77
Raipur	83.7	58.6	73	..	0.20	—0.22
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.6	72.3	85	..	..	—0.38
Ratnagiri	90.8	73.9	67	..	..	—0.46
Mormugao	83.5	74.7	78	..	..	—0.96
Karwar	86.2	72.5	90	..	..	—1.68
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.9	65.1	77	..	..	—0.41
Ahmednagar	86.1	64.5	74	..	..	—0.52
Poona	88.0	62.8	70	..	..	—0.85
Sholapur	87.3	65.1	68	..	0.01	—0.91
Bijapur	83.2	66.8	83	..	0.14	—0.78
Belgaum	81.8	63.0	85	..	0.82	—0.70
Aurangabad	87.4	61.0	48	..	0.00	—0.49
Nizamabad (Indur).	86.4	65.2	64	..	0.00	—0.63
Hyderabad	79.8	66.7	90	..	0.00	—0.92
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	90.8	70.3	85	0.90	0.98	—1.95
Calicut	87.8	75.6	95	1.06	4.66	—0.30
Cochin	90.2	73.2	83	0.41	3.98	—2.71
Colombo	86.5	75.8	92	0.01	16.99	4.03
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maslipatam	82.3	69.2	63	..	0.00	—5.31
Bellary	87.0	70.3	79	..	0.00	—2.03
Cuddapah	84.5	69.5	85	0.04	1.11	—2.34
Madras	78.0	72.5	95	3.71	25.24	11.40
Bangalore	78.3	64.8	90	0.01	0.23	—2.67
Coimbator	83.9	68.8	93	0.50	4.38	0.99
Trichinopoly	81.1	72.8	82	0.04	7.83	2.55
Negapatam	81.7	72.2	87	6.05	48.41	31.11

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Dec. 4.

The disturbance affecting North-west India is only feeble but gave light rain yesterday. Chief falls Jacobabad, Bikaner half inch, Hyderabad, Udaipur quarter; lighter falls in Jodhpur and Delhi.

The disturbance will probably continue moving eastwards. Rainfall continued in the South Peninsula, falls being heavy on the Coromandel Coast. Madras reports four inches; Cuddalore five; Negapatam six.

Forecast:—Some light showers in Rajputana, Central India, East Punjab, United Provinces and decrease of rainfall in the South Peninsula.

DELHI, Dec. 4.

Delhi had light showers of cold weather rains last night. The sky is cloudy and more rain is expected. Last Night's fall will facilitate the sowings or rabi crop.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY 3nd December 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches.	29.882
Temperature of Air	degrees.	78.8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,	70.5
Dew point	,,	66.8
Relative humidity of Air	,,	0.676
Extent of couldy sky (the whole sky cloud-10)		0.8
Maximum temperature of Air .. .. degrees.		85.6
Maximum do do		70.3
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NE, ENE, W, NW,
Movement of Wind .. do.		109

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8·45 a.m., Standard Time on the 4th December, was 30.160 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8·45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay meantime. Depth of water is at Prince-Dock Sill.

1913		High Water			
Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on sill.	
	December	h.	m.	ft.	in
Fri.	5	m 4	8	26	1
		4	40 a	23	3
Satur.	6	m 4	53	25	6
		6	10 a	23	3
Sun.	7	m 5	43	25	2
		7	31 a	23	10
Mon.	8	m 6	40	25	
		8	30 a	24	9
Tues.	9	m 7	33	25	1
		9	15 a	25	9
Wed.	10	m 8	22	25	4
		9	55 a	26	8

1913		Low Water			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	December	h.	m.	ft.	in
Fr.	5	m 11	16	20	3
		9	49 a	19	8
Satur	6			20	2
		6	20 a	20	9
Sun.	7	11	20 a		
		1	7 a	19	10
Mon	8	m 0	49 a	21	7
		1	45 a	18	7
Tues.	9	m 1	55	21	5
		2	20 a	17	11
Wed.	10	2	49	21	1
		2	54 a	17	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

December.	Sunrise.	Sunset
5. (Fri.)	6h. 58m.	6h. 1m.
6. (Satur.)	6h. 58m.	6h. 1m.
7. (Sun.)	6h. 59m.	6h. 1m.
8. (Tues.)	6h. 59m.	6h. 1m.
9. (Mon.)	6h. 7m.	6h. 2m.
10 (Wed.)	6h. 57m.	6h. 0m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Last Quarter.	Nov.	21th	1h 20.5m	P.N.
New Moon.	Nov.	28th	7h 11.2m	A.M.
First Quarter.	Dec.	5th	8h 28.7m.	P.M.
Full Moon.		13th	8h 30.3m.	P.M.

I. C. S. AND THE BAR.

The following notification appeared in yesterday's "Goverment Gazette":—

The Governor in Council is pleased to announce, in modification of sub-paragraph (2) of Government Resolution No 3512, dated the 13th May 1913, that the Government of India have decided that when an advance of fees payable in connection with admission to one of the Inns of Court has been made to an officer of the Indian Civil Service or of the Provincial Civil Service, the amount advanced to him, less any bonuses earned and paid, shall be recovered from his salary immediately on his next return to duty in India, whether he has return to duty in India, whether he has obtained a call to the Bar or not, by twelve equal monthly instalments or by insalments of one-third of his monthly salary.

GAMBLERS FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Smith charged Lalji Kursondas Dalal and Bunsiram Shivram Fario, with keeping a common gaming house in Funuswadi and abetment, and gambling, and Manilal Mataprasad and twenty-three others with gambling.

The accused were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It in fuses a new strength and energy.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Jonsols 2½ % .. .. .. 73 1-16—1-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.25-30½ plus 02
Rentes 3 % .. .. .. 85—1
Berlin Cheques on London .. 20.49½ plus ½
Bar Silver Spot .. .. .. 26⅝ plus ⅛
„ 2 months hence .. 26½ plus ⅛
Closing Tone of Silver:—Rise caused by Bear covering.
Rupee Paper 3½ % .. .. .. 63⅝unchdg.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate). .. ..1-3 7-8 unchgd.
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd Oct. 1913.
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) 86½unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st ..4 13-16 plus 1-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6m-st.4 7-16unchgd.
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5⅛ „
„ Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5⅛ „
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77–9
Interest day to day loans .. .. 4½—½
Interest 7 day market loans .. 4½unchgd.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 125,000.
Portsaid 3rd Dec. P & O Persia shipped £ 340,800 gold for India.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 80,00,000
Rs. 20,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 5,00,000 were allotted to Bombay } Rs. 6,60,000
Rs. 1,40,000 were allotted to Madras.
Tenders on Bombay and Calcutta at ¼-1-32 (Min. Rate) Received 8% above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.03
Telegraphic transfers:—
Rs. 15,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 44,30,000 were allotted to Bombay } Rs.73,40,000
Rs.13,60,000 were allotted to Madras.
Tenders on Bombay and Calcutta ¼-1-16 (Min. Rate) Received 8% above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.06
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 1,00,50,000.
Amount to be alletted next week Rs. 80,00,000.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	56,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	36,000
Day's Exports to Continent	32,000

Futures at New York Mar. 13.10—5
Futures at New York May 13.04—5
Advanced early on Favorable cables and declined later owing to Bearish Private Crop Reports.
Spot Cotton at New York 13-50 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13 3-16 unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.
Futures at New Orleans Mar. 13.33—4
Futures at New Orleans May. 13.39—5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9⅝—⅛
Demand Bills .. .. .. 4.85⅜ plus ⅛
Silver Commercial Bars.. .. 57⅜ plus ⅛

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	12,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	1,000
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	——
Total Day's Imports	39,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Fair Demand steady.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Barely steady.
Tone of Manchester Market:—Irregular and Depresed.

Mid-Americans	7.34 plus2 d.
Egyptian F. G. F... ..	10.20 plus 10 d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	March. 13.13—2
	May13.06—3
New York Official noon call	March13.12—3
	May 13.05—4
New Orleans 10 a.m.	March 13.34—3
	May 13.40—4

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
D. J. ..	6·99—5
J. F. ..	5·98—6
F. M. ..	6·99—5
M. A. ..	6·99—6
A. M. ..	6·99—6
M. J. ..	7·00—5
J. J. ..	6·97—5
J. A. ..	6·94—5
A. S. ..	6·80—4
S. O. ..	6·56—3

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON December. 2

WHEAT.

Australian Wheat unchanged.
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F Dec.-Jan London nominal. 37½ pl. ½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship nominal.
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship Dec. Jan.; Antwerp nominal, Quiet but steady. 48 pl. ½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan; Antwerp sellers firm unch. 46½
Calcutta Linseed Dec.-Jan.; London sellers, firm. 45-6 pl.1½
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Dec.-Jan; Hamburg Buyers firm unchanged 43
Bombay Cottonseed Dec.-Jan.; Hull done quiet unchanged 6-14

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. unchanged £ 65¾
Copper Braziers unchanged £ 81
Yellow Metal unchanged 7

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value 12

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Jan.-March; very little doing 12-8½—1d
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nearest value Jan.-March; nothing doing unchanged. 12
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Dec. 9-2½—½d
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May. 9-7¾—½d
Dull slightly higher prices.
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers Jan.-March quiet unchanged 13-7½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta December value unchanged. 11-3
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay December value unchanged 11-1½
Java Sugar very quiet unchanged.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Dec.-Jan.; value firm. 3-1½ pl. ¾d

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 35-6
„ „ Mutton „ 37
General Tone of Tallow Auction dull.

SHIPPING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN TONNAGE.

The annual statement of the navigation and shipping of the United Kingdom for the year 1912, with comparative tables for the years 1908 to 1912, was issued on Nov. 13 as a Blue book.

The abstract tables relating to foreign foreign trade show that 74,057 vessels, of 76,190,616 tonnage, entered our ports with cargoes and in ballast in 1912. Of the ships that entered with cargoes, 25,960, of 31,143,462 tonnage, were British and 20,615, of 15,204,620 tonnage, were foreign. This shows an increase as compared with the figures for 1911 of 380 British vessels, of 1,688,390 tonnage, and of 831 foreign, of 2,714,011 tonnage. The number of British vessels which cleared with cargoes in 1912 was 30,730, of 37,398,687 tonnage, and that of foreign vessels was 29,488, of 24,637,842 tonnage. The tonnage was greater than in 1911 in both cases, though the number of British vessels was 632 less.

The tables relating to coasting trade show that 273,643 British vessels, of 57,030,993 tonnage, and 7,224 foreign vessels, of 4,776,625 tonnage, arrived with cargoes and ballast coastwise, and that 272,635 British vessels, of 57,149,153 tonnage, and 7,198 foreign vessels, of 4,765,628 tonnage, departed with cargoes and ballast coastwise.

DECLINE IN SAILING SHIPS.

The number of vessels remaining on the register at ports of the United Kingdom, the Isle of man, the Channel Islands, and other British possessions on December 31, 1912, was 39,345, of 13,846,365 tonnage. These figures show an increase over those of 1911, when there were 39,154 vessels, of 13,533,498 tonnage, on the register. There has been a further decrease in the number of sailing vessels—from 21,381 in 1910 to 21,157 in 1911 and 20,879 in 1912. At the same time there has been a steady increase in the number of steam vessels—from 17,547 in 1910 to 17,997 in 1911 and 18,466 in 1912. Although sailing vessels still outnumber steam, the tonnage of the latter was 12,035,490 against 1,810,875 registered by the former. Nine steam vessels and 304 sailing vessels built in 1850 and earlier still remain on the register. In 1912 there were added to the register 179 sailing and 799 steam vessels; and there were deducted from it 494 sailing and 666 steam vessels.

The number of persons employed on the 13,058 British vessels actually engaged in the Home trade, in the trade with foreign countries and in fishing in 1912 was 286,806, which were thus made up:—British, 208,635; foreign 30,960; Lascars (British subjects and foreigners), 47,211.

The number of mercantile vessels launched in the United Kingdom in 1912 was 1,296, of 1,096,929 tonnage. Of these, 286, of 196,672 tonnage, were built for foreigners. In the previous year 1,398 vessels, of 1,107,796 tonnage, were launched.

INSURANCE.

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BOMBAY MARKETS.

(From Our Correspondents.)

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Dec. 4.

Packages.	Rs.	From	Bank.
6 boxes gold and sovs.	2,11,200 / 22 500	London	Mercantile.
20 boxes gold	15,00,000	Port Said	„

EXCHANGE.

The market remains steady and unchanged as to rates, but there has been more enquiry for remittance, and 3 months' bills are offering more freely.

We quote:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready	1-4	1-16
D. D. mail	1-4	3-32
T. T. forward, Mar.	1-4	1-32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready	1-4	1-8
Credits 3 m-s ready	1-4	11-32
„ „ forward, Mar. ...	1-4	5-16
„ 6 m-s ready	1-4	17-32
Francs 3 m-s ready		171 3-4
Marks „ „		139 1-2
60 dys Hongkong		141 3-4
„ „ Shanghai		190
„ „ Japan		148

BULLION.

Advices from London report an advance of 1/8d. in rates for ready silver and for two months delivery. The local market has been steadier and has improved about 2 annas since the opening for the settlement.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	24	0	6
Australian bar gold	24	0	0
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready.....	77	3	0
„ „ 1st Settlement ..	77	3	0
„ „ 2nd „ ..	77	1	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 2nd December 1913.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	81*	147,096
B. B. & C. I. Railway.....	43	50,729

* Boxes and bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market presented a very steady tone to-day and owing to "bear" covering and fair inquiry for ready paper the rates advanced by about two annas. The Market opened at Rs. 95-4 but after touching Rs. 95-6 closed at Rs. 95-5-6 for 6th January delivery. A lot of paper for cash was placed at about an anna more than the rate ruling for account.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market was slightly active to-day and the rates of a few Mill Shares moved up a little. The Tata Iron Steel Shares exhibited a fair amount of bustle and lot of shares changed hands at advancing rates.

Centrals improved to Rs. 1,820 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,425.

Madhavji changed hands at Rs. 1,000.

Kohinoor stood steady at Rs. 705.

Finlays improved to Rs. 285 and Swan to Rs. 255.

Crescent stood unchanged at Rs. 100.

Bank of India Shares were placed at Rs. 56 in the morning but closed at Rs. 57-8.

Bombay Burma Trading Shares declined to Rs. 730.

Bombay Steam Navigation Preference Shares changed hands at Rs. 265.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed at the rates varying from Rs. 69 to Rs. 72 and deferred at Rs. 112.

Eastern Bank Shares were placed at Rs. 68.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is quiet
Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	9	0	R. T.
White Pessi 75 %	5	8	0	„
White Delhi, May	5	13	0	„

Linseed:—The Market is quiet. but steady.
Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold Brown, Ready	7	9	0	B. T.
Bold Brown December	8	3	0	R. T.
Bold Brown May	8	14	6	„

Rapeseed:—The Market is qaite.
Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	7	12	0	B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	0	0	„
Brown Delhi, May	8	15	0	R.T.

Teelseed:—The Market is quiet
Quatations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White.....	58	0	0
Mimbara	59	0	0
Black Kutni J.F.	48	8	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is quite.
Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	49	0	0
Small	48	0	0

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet but steady.
Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	8	6	0	B. T.

Poppyseed:—The Market is quiet.
Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	10	12	0	B. T

COTTON.

The American Markets were slightly easier and closed 4 to 5 points lower. Private cables give the National Ginners estimate of the crop as slightly below 13,600,000 bales "excluding linters," and their estimate of the ginning figures as 11,980,000 bales. Spot sales in Liverpool were 12,000 bales, and Lancashire spinners are reported to be buying freely. We see no reason to change our opinion of the market, and anticipate small to moderate fluctuations until the Census Bureau Ginners Report is published.

The Bombay market opened steady at about last evening's closing rates. Exports houses have again been sellers for forward delivery as far as January, particularly of Khandeish and Bengals. Some business has been put through during the day and at the close rates are slightly easier, good Broach being Rs. 312½.

Growths.	Super Fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivry.
H. G. Bengals				..	Jan. 25th.
M.G. Bengals				..	„
Do.				..	Ready.
M. G. Scind-Punjab				..	Jan. 25th.
Do.				..	Ready.
M. G. Khandesh				..	Jan. 25th.
Do.				..	Ready.
M. G. Hingunghat Wardha ..				..	Jan. 25th.
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee ..				..	„
Do. Yeotmahl				..	„
Do. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum	Unchanged from yesterday 3rd December.			—	„
Do. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"				..	„
Do. Amraoti				..	„
Do. Broach				311	Mar. 25th.
Do. Muttia				..	25th.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports..	1,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	To-day's price
D. J.	6·98 — 1
J. F.	6·97 — 1
F. M.	6·98 — 1
M. A.	6·98 — 1
A. M.	6·98 — 1
M. J.	6·99 — 1
J. J.	6·96 — 1
J. A.	6·93 — 1
A. S.	6·79 — 1

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m.:—

Cotton	8,955	Bales.
Wheat	14,103	Cwts.
Linseed	4,592	„
Rape, Rai, etc.	239	„
Gingelyseed.....	26,521	„
Poppyseed.....	57	„
Groundnuts.....	15,929	„
Castorseed	3,246	„
Rice	21,702	„
Myrabollams	1,521	„
Cottonseed	31,604	„
Mowraseed	2,845	„
Gram	1,435	„
Jowar.....	1,183	„
Maize	43	„
Barley	176	„

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondents.)

Dec. 4.

Further substantial increases have taken place in the cash balances at the Bank of Bengal, and with the curtailment of trade requirements, which this fact indicates. It was thought on Change that the local rate of interest on demand loans would be set back to the rate at which it stood on the 13th ultimo. This anticipation did not, however, materialise, and the rate still stands at 7 per cent. The cash balances are now calculated at more than 34 lakhs increase at the head office and at a little more than 76 Lakhs at the branches. The percentage of cash to liabilities is now stated at 34.27 as against 29.76 last week, and 28.06 the week before.

Government Paper opened for cash to-day at Rs. 95.4 and closed at Rs. 95.5, the quotations for the forward position being Rs. 95.5 and Rs. 95.6.

Telegraphic Transfer were at one and four pence, 1.16 on demand at one and four pence 3.32 document attached for bills at one and four pence, 3.8 for three months and one and four pence, 9.16 for six months.

Much more life was displayed in the Share Market to-day than has been the case for some time past, coal investments being the leading counter.

In the market for raw jute, pucca bales are very firm at Rs. 85. The Gunny Market is also firm but quiet.

B. B. AND C. I. TRAIN TIMINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Whatever the exigencies that have led the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, to bungle their Time Table, I trust that they will speedily revert to the old timings and make it a point never again to innovate experiments in this wholesale fashion at the expense of the public convenience.

Every passenger times his train according to the distance he takes to reach his destination from the station, and if the timing of a single train is altered, even by a few minutes, it means that a couple of thousands of passengers have to re-adjust their arrangements.

The B. B. & C. I. Railway Company have at once altered timings of the first ten Up trains, and the consternation this has caused to nnmbers of people may therefore be well imagined. The masses that attend the docks, mills, the printing establishments and the various emporiums of trade find their old arrangements all out of gear for this "temporary change in the Time Table" means either too early or too late at destination. Nor could the Railway authorities have selected a more inopportune time considering that December is the busiest of all months and masters insist on the staffs punctuality.

I fear that the change have not also been done with any regard whatever to the convenience of the travelling public. For instance the 7.55 Borivli train, after it leaves Bandra, touches only Dadar and Grant Road leaving the intermediate Stations without a train for fully three-quarters-of-an-hour, while the old timings provided two trains during the interval?

It is true that the Railway notifies these as only a "temporary change" and promises revision to the old timings *as soon as possible* but I question the necessity that warranted the change in timings of as many as *ten trains* and I trust that in future public convenience will be considered before submitting it to such an unwarranted and wholesale bungle in the timings of *especially* morning trains.

Yours &c.,
S. L. LOPEZ.

Mahim, 4 December, 1913.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up	When Div Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation
INDIAN BANKS.			R.
Bank of Bombay	Jan-July	13%	1,605
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6%	57-3
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1700
Bank of Madras	do.	12%	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	do.	8%	65
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	7½%	5
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	10
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15	..	6½	17
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O. ..	..	..	..
Standard Bank Rs. 50. P ..	..	6%	15
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	..	6%	15
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug	14%	24
The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 30.	..	18%	361
New Issue Rs. 15 ..	June	10%	40
Punjab National Bank ..	do.	..	17
EXCHANGE BANKS ..		10%	175
Chartered Bank			
Mercantile Bank			
A		16%	£66
B	..	7%	£19
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. ..	do.	7%	£18-10
Eastern Bank, Ld, £4 ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87½
National Bank of India £12	New Sep-Mar.	5% 14%	69 600

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	May-Oct.	25	760
Alliance	Apl-Oct.	Nil	75
Berar Manufacturing ..	..	..	100
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing	..	..	100
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., ..	..	25	625
Bombay United	May-Nov	25	475
Century	Apl-Oct.	6	220
Central India	May-Nov	65	1,840
China	Mar-Sep.	50	550
Chinoi Silk	..	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill ..	Mar.-Sep	30	1,340
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep	Nil	492
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	April	40	640
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	6	100
Currimbhoy	do.	10	190
David	May.-Nov.	20	400
Edward Sasson	..	8	165
Emperor Edward . ..	..	25	480
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	150
Fazulbhoy	May	20	410
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,375
Finlay Mills	..	7-8	280
Gold Mohur	..	25	500
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	630XD
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15	500
Hyderabad	do.	60	1 325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	95
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40	425
Indo-China Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,055
Indore Malwa	Dec.	4	130
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	240
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6½	120
Jewraj Baloo	May	20	400
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	296
Khandesh Rs. 610. ..	June-Dec.	25	900
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1,340
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug.	25	700
Lakshmi Cotton	Apfil.	60	1,170
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	June-Dec.	75	1,000
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,800
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	19,00
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil	95
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	2,700
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	350
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	7	196
New City of Bombay ..	Mar.-Sep.	30	960
Phœnix	Jan.-July.	7	135
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	390
Ripon	do.	Nil	250
Sassoon Cotton	April.	Yr.50	750
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr.35	420
Sholapore	June-Dec.	250	4,600
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	55
Standard Mills	May.-Nov.	40	1035
Sun	Oct.	..	97-8
Surat Rice Mill	May.	15	200
Swan	New O.	10	272-8
Swadeshi	May.-Oct.	50	1,445
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,200
Union Mill . ..	..	Nil	250
Vishnu Cotton O.	..	Nil	400
P.	..	Nil	625
Western India	Sep.	45	545
Mysore Spinning ..	July.	15	240

Press Companies.

		Last Div. Rs.	year Rs.
Akbar ..	May.	300	4,80
Albert Kurraches ..	Nov.	45	800
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	725
Hingolee	Sept.	5	70
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	135XD
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7%	707
Kamgaum ..	Sept.	30	365
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Mehuva	Oct.	Nil	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil	20
Manmar Manufacturing ..	Aug.	12½	230
New East India ..	Sep.	78	910
New Mofussil Co., ..	Nov.	50	830
New Berar	Oct.	35	530
New Prince of Wales ..	do.	45	750
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	230
Volkart, U.P. Ld., ..	Sept.	40	650
Vardwan G.P. ..	..	12	130

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Rly .	Feb.-July	6½	660
Amritsar Patty Rly. ..	Mar.-Aug.	6%	132
Central Provinces Rail. way Rs. 100 ..	Jan.-July.	4	115
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80...		4%	113
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100. ..		4	111
Sind Light Rys. ..	June-Dec.	..	142
Tapti Valley Railway Co..	Apl.-Aug.	6%	572-8
Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	130

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Div.	Year.
Alcock Ashdown Co., ..	Oct.-May	Nil	150
All India U.I. Co., Ld. Rs 20 ..	August	Nil	13
Bamankua ..	..		4
Backbay Bath ..			
Badham Pile ..		2	92
Bagdda Tram Co., ..	Jan.-Aug.	Nil	45
Bo. Burma T. Corpr. ..	..	15	760
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld.	P. Feb.-Aug. O.	6% 5%	168 194
Bombay Ice Manufg. ..	H. yearly	20	
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	30	900
Bo. Land and Building ..	..	5	500
Bombay S.N. Co., O. ..	Mar.-Sep.	6%	227-8
Bombay S.N. Co., P. ..	Sep.-Oct.	20%	265
Central I.M. Co., Ld., ..	April	30Hyr	25
City of Bombay Building Co., ..	Dec.-Jan.	8	455
Delhi Flour ..	Sept.	30	110
Empire of I.L. Rs. 50. ..	..	..	530
Indian Mercantile In Co. Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	Dec.	30 1½	105
Indian Cotton Oil Company: O Old 100 New Issue 75	June	7%	80
P..... 100..	Oct.-July	7%	200 ..
John Roberts & Co. ..	July	10%	182
Jost Fans Supply Co., Rs. 50. ..	do.	10%	41
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175 ..	..	12	181
Karrachee Landing Rs.75.	July.	..	108
Marcks & Co., ..	..	10	101
Marsland Pr. Co., O ..	..	Nil	79
Marsland Price Co., P. ..	..	7%	74
Napier Hotel Co., ..	May.	Rs. 3½	35
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs.50	July.	20	497-8
Phillips & Co., ..	Sept.	10%	35
Port Canning Co., ..	..	45	800
Shivrajpur Synd, etc., ..	..	..	21-4
Sirdar Carbic G's Co., ..	Mar.-Aug.	..	70
Soundy & Co . ..	..	Nil	30
Tata Iron and Steel Co.,	O. Jan. D. & P. July.	.. .. ..	72 112 169
Tata Hydro Electric ..	..	4%	1,010
.. P. 800 ..	..	..	900
Tacker & Co., 800 ..	..	17½	210
Telephone Co., ..	May.	Rs. 2½	75
Treacher & Co.. ..	July.	Rs.. 15	475

Buyer 28—Selle Nom—Nominal price.
OF—ccm-dividend X. D. Mr-dividend

CREDIT BANK ENQUIRY.

PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED.

RAHIM JOOSUB'S EVIDENCE.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Davar concluded his preliminary enquiry in the matter of the Credit Bank of India Limited under sections 162 and 163 of the Indian Companies Act.

Rahim Jussub was recalled and further Examined by the Advocate-General. He said he had considered what he had said last Tuesday, about his statement to the liquidator's solicitor. He did state everything that Mr. Dinshaw had taken down and which was read out to him on last Tuesday. His brother Noor Mahomed was also there and he had taken part in dictating it. What really happened was that Mr. Cama told him (the witness) that he had done an act for which any shareholder or creditor might prosecute him criminally and Abdulla Husein confirmed what Mr. Cama had said. The statement made by witness to Mr. Dinshah that Mr. Cama had threatened to prosecute him was not quite correct. Witness was then much confused. Mr. Shapurji Gazdar was not in the room, but was outside the compound of Mr. Abdulla Hussein's office. Mr. Patel did not say that he would form another company; nor did he say that another company would be formed to take over the agency of the All-India United Insurance Company. Mr. Patel was present with Abumiya when there was a meeting of the Board of Directors. It was due to confusion that he had told Mr. Dinshah that all three were present. Mr. Dinshah had taken down correctly what witness had said, but he was then confused. He did say to Mr. Dinshah that a new company would be formed to take over the secretaryship and to refund to the company Rs. 75,000. That statement of his was untrue. The arrangement of replacing the company was subsequently arrived at between Mr. Abdulla Hussein and the Directors. He did tell Mr. Dinshah that he would have to file a petition in insolvency in a few days. He had not done so yet.

Do you intend to?—I have to pay something like Rs. 2,25,000. I am taking time to see my relations and friends if they will help me and if the liquidator will accept some settlement I will try to settle. Otherwise I will file the petition. I have no money except what I have already stated.

Have you seen anybody?—I have a lot of relations and friends, but I have not still thought whom I should approach.

In reply to further questions Rahim said after his brother Noor Mahomed became partner of Rahim Joosub and Company, witness had also signed some bills. When he was a Director of the Credit Bank he had enquired about the sums borrowed by Noor Mahomed and he was told by the Manager that there were ample securities in a large number of All-India Insurance, Bombay Cotton, Credit Bank and Baroda Tramway shares. Large amounts had been drawn by Noor Mahomed from the Bank even after witness had resigned his directorship.

INTEREST IN A. HUSSEIN AND CO.

Have you seen the agreement between A. Hussein and Co., and the Directors of the All-India Insurance Co?—No.

Have you seen the partnership agreement of A. Hussein and Co?—No.

Is your wife mentioned as a partner of four annas share in the firm of A. Hussein and Co.?—No.

Or any share?—No.

If you have any interest, are you now prepared to renounce it in open court?—I have no interest in A. Hussein and Co.

I have any, the liquidator is welcome to take it away.

This closed the examination of Rahim by the Advocate-General.

Mr. Davar wanted to re-examine witness, but his application was refused.

His Lordship: That closes the enquiry?

Advocate-General: I do not care to examine other Directors.

This concluded the enquiry.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS' ACT.

FEE OF RS. 32 TO BE LEVIED IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Government has issued the following Resolution in reference to Native Passenger Ships:—

The notification received from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, was as follows:—

"With reference to paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 6393, dated the 1st September, 1913, I have the honour to report that the Port Officer undertook the duties connected with the Native Passenger Ships Act with effect from the 20th ultimo. A draft notification under section 54 is attached.

"2. The verification required under section 22 of the Act will continue to be carried out by the Customs Preventive Department as desired in paragraph 4 of the Resolution.

"3. As regards paragraph 5 of the Resolution, I enclose copies of correspondence between the Collector of Customs, Bombay, and the Port Officer, Bombay, on the subject of the levy of a fee of Rs. 32 in Bengal, and would suggest that similar executive orders, *viz.*, that a fee of Rs. 32 should be charged before issuing an 'A' certificate under Native Passenger Ships Act or the Pilgrim Ships Act, should be issued by Government.

"4. In practice the survey held under section 14 of Act X, 1887, and section 15 of Act XIV of 1895 is only in respect of equipment, fittings and ventilation, a certificate of sea-worthiness of the nature referred to in section 13 and section 14 of the Native Passenger Ships Act and Pilgrim Ships Act, respectively, being invariably produced. This latter certificate and pilgrim ships."

The following is the Government Resolution on the above:—The draft notification submitted by the Commissioner of Customs, salt Opium and Abkari, appointing the Port Port Officer Bombay, under

INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

HUGE LOSSES IN SILVER.

JUDGE CRITICISES COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

DIRECTORS DEPRIVED OF CONDUCT OF PROCEEDINGS.

Most sensational revealations were made yesterday regarding the speculations in silver by the Indian Specie Bank when Mr. Justice Davar delivered his judgment yesterday on the application of a petitioner to have conduct of proceedings in his hand. His Lordship said that he had now ascertained that the statement made by counsel for the Bank on instructions that he had received at the time, Sethna's petition was argued that at that moment the Bank held no silver was false. The provisional liquidator had now ascertained that the loss already sustained by the Bank in silver speculations amounts to Rs. 84,04,379, that a local firm holds silver of the value of Rs. 27,50,000 and Messrs. Sharp and Wilkins, of London, hold on account of the Bank silver of the value of four crores and a half, and that the anticipated loss on those holdings at the present rate is another thirty lakhs. His Lordship in the course of his judgment criticised the commercial morality of the body of men forming the directorate and the creditors and shareholders of the Bank and remarked, that it seemed to him at the time he dismissed Sethna's petition quite clear that the sole object of all these people who desired that the Bank should be allowed to continue its business was to withdraw their moneys as soon as they became due, and to get rid of their shares and the responsibilities thereunder, and he found that during the five days that the Bank worked after that, almost every one who was entitled to withdraw his moneys did so. For the reasons given in his judgment, which is reproduced "verbatim" below, his Lordship took away the conduct of proceedings from the hands of the directors and gave it to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, attorneys for the petitioneers Matubhai Govanbhai Doctor and Maganlal Govanbhai Doctor.

At the Bombay High Court, in Chambers, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Davar was called on the application of Matubhai Govombhai Doctor, and another, for taking the conduct of proceedings out of the hands of the directors and for giving it to them for further arguments and then final orders.

At the outset, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshah and Company, presented a summons to the Court for an order to vacate the order dismissing the petition presented by Maneckji Bomanji Sethna last month on behalf of Chandulal Manoredass. Counsel said His Lordship would remember that the petition presented by Sethna was dismissed by consent on the 24th November. When the petition was accepted, the date fixed for its hearing was the 8th December and advertisements were issued in that way. Under that order, any contributory or creditor could come in and if the original petitioner refused to go on with the petition, any creditor or contributory would be entitled to go on with it. Somehow it was dismissed and his client now asked the order of dismissal should be vacated and that he should be allowed to proceed with it.

Counsel pointed out that an order accepting the petition under Section 131 of the Companies' Act operated in favour of all the creditors and contributories of the Bank. Under Section 133, the winding-up order would date back to the day of the presentation of the petition and under Section, 135, the petition could be dismissed at the hearing and he submitted that the first petition could only be dismissed on the 8th and till that date any creditor or contributory was entitled to come in. Then again rule 640 provided, counsel continued, that the petitioner was not entitled to hear his petition dismissed if any creditor or contributory came forward to take it up. He submitted that an outside creditor was entitled to wait till the date of the hearing and he could not be expected to watch the proceedings every day. For those reasons he asked the Court to sign the summons to vacate the order.

SHIVLAL MOTILAL'S PETITION.

Mr. Setalvad next presented a petition on behalf of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal for the winding up of the Bank and also applied for the conduct of proceedings in his behalf. He said that the Raja held shares of the Bank worth a lakh of rupees, had a fixed deposit of five lakhs and had made a further advance of six lakhs on the security of various shares. Thus his stake was twelve lakhs and he was the biggest creditor in the way that he was the only disinterested petitioner, as he was neither a director nor was he connected with the management. His position was therefore of an independent petitioner. The directors would be accounting parties and certainly they were not persons to be entrusted with the winding up proceedings. The Raja's position was thoroughly independent and if the conduct of proceedings was given to him, it would be best in the interests of all parties. Counsel observed that in making an order for the conduct of proceedings, the court should be guided by the principle of how the interests of the shareholders and depositors would be safe-guarded and he submitted that Shivlal was the fittest person as he never had any connection with the management of the Bank and was a complete outsider.

A THIRD PETITION.

Counsel then presented a petition on behalf of Ranchhordass Madhavdass, a holder of 50 shares in the Bank and a depositor to the extent of Rs. 50,000, and on his behalf he submitted that the conduct of proceedings should be in the hands of an independent person and he supported the claims of Shivlal, against whom nothing could be said.

Then one thing was to be borne in mind. If on the summons of Chandulal, His Lordship allowed the petitioner there to continue Sethna's petition then that petition would relate back to the date of its presentation and it would thus be the first petition.

His Lordship: And what would be its effect?

Mr. Setalvad: We will be entitled to the conduct of proceedings as the first petitioner.

Counsel relied for this on a case reported in 10 Chancery division and submitted that as there was nothing against his client, he would be entitled to the conduct of the proceedings on behalf of Chandulal, therefore, he asked His Lordship not to deliver h judgment till an order was made on his summons.

Mr. Jamietram asked His Lordship to consider a case reported in 53 Law Journal Chancery.

Mr. Bahadurji said he was appearing on behalf of the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, w held 5,000 shares in the Bank, had 31 lakhs in deposits and Rs. 1,75,000 in the current account and for the Chiefs of Sangli and Miraj who held 800 and 1,000 shares respectively. He claimed conduct of proceedings on behalf of his clients.

THE COURT'S JUDGMENT.

His Lordship then delivered the following judgment on all these applications:—

Pending the petitions for the compulsory winding up of the Indian Specie Bank which are fixed for hearing on the 19th of this month, Messrs. Captain and Vaidya on behalf of their clients, the petitioning creditors, Matubhai Govandbhai Doctor and Maganlal Govandbhai Doctor, shareholders of the said Bank, presented a petition to me on Monday last in Chambers, praying that the carriage of the order appointing Provisional Liquidator and the carriage of any subsequent order for the winding up of the Company when made should not be left in the hands of the Directors, who have also presented a petition for the compulsory winding up of the Bank and praying that they should be given carriage instead of the Directors. Notices having been given to all the petitioning creditors of the intended application, the parties all appeared bef re me by their Counsel and Solicitors, and the matter was argued the same day. In order to enable me to consider the question and look at the authorities on the subject, I reserved my judgment till to-day.

FACTS RECAPITULATED.

I think it desirable to recapitulate here the events that preceded the presentation of the petitions on Saturday the 29th of November last and what has subsequently taken place, before making the order on the present petition. One Maneckji Bomanji Sethna, a shareholder of the Bank, presented a petition for the compulsory winding up of the Indian Specie Bank, making therein very serious allegations with reference to the dealings and transactions of the Bank and alleging that the Bank had sustained heavy losses in speculations and that the substratum of the Bank was gone and craving that under the circumstances disclosed in that petition, it woud be just and equitable to make an order for the compulsory winding up of the Bank by the Court. This position was presented to me on the evening of Thursday. I directed Notice of this petition to be given to the Bank and on Friday morning the 21st of November Mr. Setalvad was instructed to appear on behalf of the Bank. He contended that the Bank was in a sound and prosperous condition, denied the allegations in the petition and resisted the admission of that petition. In the course of his argument, in answer to the questions of the Court, the learned Counsel was constrained to make various admissions, amongst them being that the Reserve Fund of 15 lakhs had been used up in paying the debts of the Company, that the Company had advanced 60 lakhs on the security of pearls, the owners of which had become insolvents, that more than 50 lakhs of rupees were used in taking up shares of Joint Stock Companies in furtherance of Budla transactions, that the Bank on behalf of certain constituents whose names the Managing Director pretended to forget except those of two Marwaris, had entered into silver transactions to the extent of 3 crores of rupees that some of the Directors were indebted to the Bank in the sum of over 12 lakhs of rupees and that such indebtedness was concealed from the shareholders and the creditors by making loans to them in other names.

GRAVE AND DAMAGING ADMISSIONS.

These admissions in themselves were so grave and demaging that I thought it my duty to admit the petition and investigate the affairs of the Bank with a view to see whether a compulsory winding up order was necessary or not. On that day, Friday the 21st, I made an order admitting the petition and directing it to be advertised in various newspapers, and I postponed the consideration of appointing a Provisional Liquidator to the following day. On the following day, Saturday the 22nd of November, Mr. Setalvad again appeared for the Bank and on that occasion he was supported by Mr. Jinnah for Jivanlal Panalal. Mr. Raikes for Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, Messrs. Kanga and Kamdar for a large number of shareholders and creditors. Mr. Moos on his own behalf as a shareholder, and they all combined in making a most impassioned appeal to the Court to stay its hand and re-consider the order made on the previous day. They were all unanimous in urging in the most emphatic terms that the affairs of the Bank were solvent and prosperous, that they had 20 lakhs of rupees already in hand and would be in a position to command 20 lakhs more to meet the Banks liabilities, as it arose from day to day. They said the assets of the Bank far exceeded the Bank's liabilities and they contended that it would be inequitable to ruin a flourishing institution of such magnitude as the Indian Specie Bank at the instance of one single shareholder and against the almost unanimous protest of Directors, Creditors and Shareholders. In the face of the admissions made by the learned counsel for the Bank on the previous day, I had grave reasons to doubt the truth of the statements made before me as to the solvency and prosperity of the Bank more especially as not a single

MADRAS'S NEW INDIAN SHERIFF.

Mr. Lodd Govindas, reputed to be the wealthiest man in Southern India, has just been appointed Sheriff of Madras. His father presented the Southern Capital with a statue of King Edward and he is now giving one of King George.

statement made by counsel was verified by visional Liquidator that Rs. 5,55,532 were any affadavit. But I yielded to the wishes withdrawn from the Current Account. Rs. of the Bank and those who supported its 2,28,606 were withdrawn from the Fixed continuance to the extent of refraining Deposit Account, Rs. 32,832 were withdrawn from making any order for the appointment from the Saving Bank Account, Rs. 37,800 of a Provisional Liquidator at that stage were withdrawn from the Cloth Shop Acand contented myself by making an order count. The mysterious firm of M. Nanabhoy, that independent accountants should be and Co., withdrew Rs. 68,000 and Rs. 3,84,583 appointed to investigate and report on the were withdrawn from various branches. The true position of the Bank. That same even- result was that between Monday morning ing I gave orders under the discretion vest- and Friday evening, **13 lakhs of rupees were** ed in me under Section 197 of the Indian paid out by the Bank. On Friday night it Companies Act authorising the Bank to was realized that only Rs. 60,000 remained carry on its ordinary business and the selec- as the cash balance in the hands of the bank tion of the accountants and the details of and the liabilities to be met that day exceedthe instructions to be given to them was ed a lakh and a half.

left over for Monday. Taking advantage of the intervening Sunday, it seems that, those interested in keeping the Bank going, had succeeded in either coercing or persuading, the petitioning shareholder to abandon his petition. He was paid the full price of his shares and indemnified against all future calls by Jivanlal Panalal who had a fixed deposit of 4 lakhs which had then become due and payable. The petitioner was also paid all his costs by Jivanlal, with the result that he abandoned his petition, and under the circumstances I had no option but to terminate all proceedings. On this occasion I pointed out that it was a remarkable circumstance that in spite of the most damaging admissions of the reckless use of their money in hazardous speculations not one shareholder or creditor had come forward to support the petitioner.

REFLECTIONS ON COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

It seemed to me then quite clear that the sole object of all these people who desired that the Bank should be allowed to continue its business was to withdraw their moneys as soon as they became due and to get rid of their shares and the responsibilities, thereunder. It was to my mind a grave reflection on the Commercial morality of the body of men forming the Directorate and the creditors and shareholders of this bank, that none of them in view of the admission made as to the business of the bank, should have thought it his or their duty to insist on a strict and independent enquiry into the affairs of the Bank. The bank resumed its business on Monday the 24th of November and continued to do its business till the evening of Friday the 28th. During these 5 days I find that almost every one who was entitled to withdraw his moneys did so.

In the course of these five days, I find from the figures supplied to me by the Pro-

THE INEVITABLE RESULT.

The result was that it was inevitable that the bank should close its doors on Saturday morning. The Managing Director died that morning. Four of his colleagues on the Board of the Directorate of this bank, namely, Sir Vithaldas Damoderdas Thakersey, Sir Jugmohandas, Mr. Vurjiwandas, Mr. Chagandas Chaturbhuj and Mr. Purshottam Vishram Mavji, rushed into the Court at half past eleven and through their counsel the learned Advocate-General immediately on my taking seat in Chambers presented a petition for the compulsory winding up of this Bank by the Court, stating therein that they believed that Mr. Chunilal Saraiya had committed suicide. In the course of that day, shareholders and creditors, who five days ago were most vehement in their protestations against the winding up of the bank, vied with each other in their desire to wind up the bank immediately. In the course of Saturday the 29th of November, five petitions were presented for the winding up of the Company, two more were presented on Monday the 1st of December, and one was presented on Tuesday, the 2nd. One was sent to my bungalow yesterday evening. I have therefore before me nine petitions for the winding up of the Indian Specie Bank. In deciding who should have the carriage of the orders already made and be made hereafter it is of importance to ascertain whose petition was first presented.

THE FIRST PETITION.

Although the Advocate-General obtained leave to be heard in Chambers before the miscellaneous work of the solicitors was taken in hand, and although the Directors' petition was presented by him first to me as a matter of urgency, it seems that the first petition which was declared and lodged with the Senior Judges Clerk was the petition of Matubhai Govandbhai Doctor and another. This petition was presented to me by Mr. Captain immediately after I had made an order on the petition of the Directors appointing a Provisional Liquidator and giving various other directions. Under those circumstances as a matter of fact the petition presented by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya must be taken to be the first petition presented to the Court. In the ordinary course in Chambers solicitors have audience before counsels' work is taken up. The learned Advocate-General was given precedence as the presentation of the petition was regarded both by me and him under the circumstances stated by him to be an urgent matter requiring immediate attention.

But quite apart from this, I am willing, in considering the question as to who should have the carriage of these proceedings to assume that the petition of the 4 Directors was presented first. It seems to me to be undesirable in the highest degree that the petitioning Directors should have any active hand or voice in the carriage of the winding up proceedings. It must be remembered that in the petitions that are presented to me, grave charges are made against them or some of them. It was admitted that large sums of bank's moneys were borrowed by some of them under other names. It must be further remembered that the position of a Director in a Joint Stock Company imposes on him serious responsibilities. Directors are appointed by shareholders to look after their interests and to see that the business of the Company in which the shareholders invest their moneys is properly, legitimately and carefully conducted. The public who deposit their moneys with institutions such as this Bank do so in consequence of the confidence and the trust they repose in the Directors who manage the affairs of the bank.

HUGE LOSSES IN SILVER.

The directors incur heavy responsibilities if in consequence of their negligence or other acts of commission and omission in breach and violation of the duties imposed on them by their Office or by the abuse of confidence reposed in them the moneys of the shareholders and creditors are lost. In this case in answer to my question Mr. Setalvad was instructed to say that the Bank had sustained no loss in the silver speculation and that whatever little loss had been sustained had been paid up by the constituents on whose behalf the silver transactions were entered into and it was asserted that at the moment when he was addressing the Court the Bank held no silver. The Provisional Liquidator has ascertained from the accountants that these statements which the learned Counsel was instructed to make were false. The loss already sustained by the Bank in silver speculations amounts to Rs. 84,04,379. Not a single rupee of this loss has been paid and the whole sum stands to the debit of the mysterous firm M. Nanabhai and Co., a local firm holds silver of the value of Rs. 27,50,000 and Messrs. Sharp and Wilkins of London hold on account of the Bank silver of the value of four crores and a half. They are already clamouring for margin and the anticipated loss at the present rate of silver on those holdings is another thirty lakhs. In the investigation of the affairs of the Bank, the Directors will have to meet some very serious allegations made against them or some of them. I am most anxious to say nothing that in any way may prejudice the interests of these Directors or add to their present anxieties. They are all men of respectability, some of them occupying high positions in social and financial circles and it may be that they will be able to meet the allegations made against them successfully and clear themselves from all aspersions that are cast upon them now. But it seems to me that having regard to the colossal speculations in silver alone by the Bank for a prolonged period, having regard also to the immense sums of money lost in those speculations, and having regard to the fact that it was a matter of common notoriety that the Specie Bank was cornering silver it would be a question for the Court to consider when the question arises, if the Directors were ignorant of these facts during the whole time or whether they actively sanctioned or passively connived at the Managing Director's transactions, and if they incurred any and if so what responsibility in respect of these and other losses of the Bank.

DIRECTORS TO HAVE NO VOICE.

There are allegations made by various petitioners before me that some of the Directors were partners in the Syndicate which was carrying on this huge gamble in silver with all the resources of the Bank. All these are questions which will have to be investigated and tried and under these circumstances it is impossible that the Court should allow the Directors to have any active voice or take any active part in the winding up proceedings. The learned Advocate-General who appeared for the petitioning Directors has candidly admitted that it might be undesirable to let his clients have the carriage of the winding up order but he has pressed me to let them continue till such time as the winding up order is made. This suggestion is met by an immediate retort that the object of this is to get hold of and destroy any documents that may go to prove their liability or the liability of some of them. Though I give no weight to this suggestion as I have given strict orders to the Provisional Liquidator that no one should have access to books, papers or documents of the Bank except the accountants and their assistants and that he should have exclusive control and possession of every paper belonging to the Bank, I feel that it would be in their own interests that an order should be made that they should have nothing whatever to do with the proceedings as they are taking place now.

Having come to the conclusion that the petitioning Directors should not have the carriage of these proceedings, it remains to be determined as to who should have them. All the petitioners urge on some ground or another that they should be entrusted with that duty. One of such petitioners is the Thakor Saheb of morvi, and his solicitor in presenting the petition told me that he was an absentee Director and therefore incurred no liabilities and that as he was by far the largest creditor and shareholder, he should have the conduct of the winding up proceedings. I find on his own petition that he has at a time when the Bank was in sore straits advanced 16 lakhs and Rs. 50,000 and obtained a large number of securities from the Bank. Quite apart from the question as to whether he would not be held liable for anything a Director the fact that he was mixed up with the Managing Director in monetary, transactions at a time when the bank was in great financial difficulties and various other considerations make it extremely undesirable that he should have a hand in the winding up of this Company.

AN INGENIOUS ARGUMENT.

Late on Tuesday evening, a member of the firm of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji and Dinsha presented a petition to me and ingeniously argued that his petition ought to be taken as the first petition presented, as his client one Chandulal Manordas desired not to present an independent petition for himself but to revive the petition presented by Maneckji Bomanji Sethna, and which was subsequently abandoned. The only remark I wish to make is that it is a pity that their client should have thought so well of that petition so long after it was abandoned. The idea is no doubt ingenious but that is about all that can be said of it. The last petition presented is by Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal. He appears to be a shareholder and a partially secured creditor He has financed the Bank and obtained securities of considerable value from the Bank and may have to account to the Liquidator for such securities. Besides this being merely a creditor for a larger amount than other petitioning creditors does not n law give him any preferential rights in the conduct of proceedings in winding up petitions. Before delivering this Judgment I heard Mr. Setalvad on behalf of the Rajah Bahadur and Manordas and nothing that he has said alters my judgment. I decline at this stage to renew the petition of Sethna and for that purpose postpone delivering my Judgment. The law which governs the practice of entrusting the carriage of winding up orders is very clear and is definitely laid down. In Re Building Societies' Trusts, Ltd. L. R. 44 Ch. D., page 140, Mr. Justice Chitty has clearly laid down that the petitions will take priority according to the dates of their presentation, and the law is summed up in Halsbury's Laws of England, Vol. 5, page 410, where it is stated "Where two petitions are presented for winding up the same Company, they have priority according to the dates of presentation; and if one order is made on both petitions, the carriage of the order is generally given to the first petitioner." See also 10 Ch. Div. 486 and In Re R. N. Curyhow 53 Law Journal Chancery p. 246.

In the case of the Indian Specie Bank, the first petitioners are Matubhai Govanbhai Doctor and another. Their petition was presented to me first after the Directors' petition and in my opinion they are entitled to have the carriage of the orders already made and hereinafter to be made and I make the order accordingly. Costs of all petitioners to be costs in the petitions and to be dealt with at the hearing.

THE FIRST MAHOMEDAN LADY PASSIVE RESISTER.

MRS. SHEIKH MEHTAB.

Proceeded to Volksrust and was sentenced on the 13th October, to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

GOLF.

THE CALCUTTA MEDAL.

The competition for the Calcutta Silver Medal, which is played for by medal play under handicap, took place on Wednesday and Thursday mornings over the local course. There was a fair entry, but not so many as have turned out for previous competitions. The returns sent in, with one exception, were not up to the average. This is difficult to account for, as although the greens are perhaps not all that could be wished, the course itself is easy and being hard even a topped ball travels almost as far as a well hit drive. The one exception mentioned above was England who again played excellent golf. He had matters all his own way and had little or no competition, as with two splendid rounds of 39, plus four handicap he won with a net score of 82, six strokes better than his nearest opponent, Hargreaves. It is a long tine since anyone has put in two such excellent returns on consecutive days in a competition and it is likely to stand as a record for some time.

England drives a very long ball and he gains considerably in this way over his competitors and his short game is accurate. His putting on this occasion, in spite of the uncertain state of the greens, was deadly. On the first day he took four to the first hole and five to the second. The third cost him four and he got a brilliant three at the fourth. The next three holes were not quite so good and be dropped one or two strokes but a long putt on the ninth green gave him a three and he completed the round in 39. He played even better golf on the second day and only had one bad hole, the eighth where he took three putts to hole out otherwise he was down in four strokes to six out of the nine holes, a most steady performance.

No one else did anything particular good, although M. F. Nicholson with a 41 on the first day, in which he had a seven, looked as if he might get near winning. He however came to grief at the third hole on the second day and made no return.

The following are the results:—

	Score.	Handicap.	Results.
R. D. England ...	78	plus 4	82
E. Hargreaves ...	88	scr.	88
J. Longbottom ...	97	—8	89
S. N. Powell ...	95	—6	89
T. H. Payne	92	—3	89
E. E. Coombs ...	90	scr.	90
W. A. Molyneux...	95	—5	90
N. C. Gude	104	—14	90
W. J. Burrows ...	104	—14	90
J. W. Jessop	90	plus	92
H. A. Whitton ...	110	—18	92
T. N. Begbie	93	scr.	93
J. L. Hamilton ...	97	—4	93

M. C. C. TEAM IN S. AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

EAST LONDON, Dec. 3.

The M. C. C. team beat the Border by an innings and 132 runs.

HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

The Registrar of the Bombay University notifies that the Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarship will be awarded by the Syndicate in the month of January next.

EVENING DRESS WEAR

Designed with a striking precision of style in every detail. The cut of our Dress Suits show to perfection that symmetry which characterises all our productions.

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Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. a.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

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PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Closing Concert in Fancy Fair in aid of the New Building of the Foundling Home, in St. Mary's School Ground, Byculla, 9-30.
Bombay Development Committee Meeting, Secretariat, 4 p.m.
Bombay Education Society Schools, Byculla, Annual Prize Distribution, 5; H. E. the Governor presiding, and Lady Willingdon distributing the prizes.

SATURDAY, December 6.

Garden Fete in Cama Hospital Grounds to be opened by Lady Willingdon in aid of the Girls' Friendly Society, 4-30 to 8 p. m.
Bombay Development Committee, Secretariat, 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, December 7.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo per steamer Itria will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, December 9.

Miss Maud Allan and the Cherniavsky Trio at the Royal Opera Theatre, 9-30.
Mohorrum: Bank Holiday.
Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per steamer Umtali, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. 6-30 to 8-30; to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road. 7to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p. m.
The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p. m. and 10 p. m.
The Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 p. m. and 7-45 p. m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

ZILLHARDT.—November, 19th, at the Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore, the wife of Mr. G. Zillhardt, M. and S. M. Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GRATTON—SANCROFT RANDALL.—At St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, by the Rev. Father Biscoe, John Stewart Gratton, youngest son of Herbert Tom Gratton, of Thurlow Lodge, West Dulwich, to Etheldreda Mary Sancroft, eldest daughter of the late William Sancroft Randall, A.M.I.C.E., of Oxford, Suffolk, and Old Charlton, Kent.

LAURIE—FITZPATRICK.—November 19th, at St. Augustine's Church, Bilaspur, C.P., by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Nagpur, assisted by the Rev. F. J. King, Chaplain of Bilaspur, Albert Stephenson Laurie, Executive Engineer, Madras, P.W.D., to Kathleen, younger daughter of the late H. E. J. Fitzpatrick, of Hyderabad, Deccan, and Mrs. B. Priestley.

DEATH.

SOMERS LEWIS.—November 22nd, at Jhelum, Captain Geoffrey Bowyer Somers Lewis, 37th Dogras.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
December 5, 1913.

INDIA AND THE EMPIRE.

The widely representative character of the public meeting held in Calcutta on Wednesday evening to protest against the treatment of Indians in South Africa is a fresh indication, if any were needed, of the unanimity of feeling among all classes of Indians on this question. The Maharajah of Burdwan, who presided, is the leading Hindu nobleman of Bengal. While taking an active interest in public affairs he has never associated himself with any political party, and has, on the contrary, been regarded generally as an ally of officialism. A meeting, therefore, presided over by him and supported by men differing so widely in political attitude as Mr. R. D. Mehta and Mr. Surendranath Banerjea is extremely unusual and illustrates, in the strongest manner, the intensely national character of the feeling which has been roused in this country by the attempt to deprive Indians in South Africa of their rights as British citizens, and to crush their passive protest by methods which are not those of a modern civilised state. There can be no doubt that the meeting to be held in Bombay on Saturday, under the presidentship of H. H. the Aga Khan, will be equally representative, and will serve equally to strengthen the hands of Lord Hardinge's Government in their efforts to press upon the Imperial authorities the urgent necessity for finding an immediate solution of this question, consistent with the self-respect and honour of Indians both here and in South Africa.

While we sympathise with the desire expressed by the Maharajah of Burdwan in his speech at the Calcutta meeting for the employment of some means of retaliation,—for we have all along in this matter strongly resisted the efforts of those who would have India in the position of a suppliant, and have urged her right and duty to fight with what weapons she can command,—we are inclined to deprecate his somewhat ungracious references to Lord Crewe's speech, which find an echo in our Indian contemporaries in Calcutta. Neither the Maharajah nor the Bengali papers do Lord Crewe justice in this matter, and the speech of the former certainly read as though it had been written before he became acquainted with the Secretary of State's reply to the deputation. Otherwise the reference to "the silence of His Majesty's Government in England" would be unjustifiable. Lord Crewe could not have been more emphatic in his support of the demand for an enquiry, and he urged an enquiry not only into recent events but the causes that produced them. And he gave us the assurance that the question was receiving the "unremitting attention" of the "whole Government," and that even the Colonial Office was anxious to see "full justice done" to the Indians in this matter. We remain of the opinion that a little patience may now be exercised to await the result of the Imperial Government's efforts, and that public opinion generally throughout the country is prepared to exercise that patience. It is certainly not the case that "the reply has fallen flat on Indian ears" as far as this side of India is concerned. On the contrary, we believe that it has produced a favourable impression. At the same time, it is essential that there should be no relaxation of effort to press home the evident impression that has been made on the minds of Ministers in England, and the meeting to be held in Bombay on Saturday is, for this reason, as desirable and necessary now, as it would have been, had Lord Crewe never spoken.

What is very significant about Lord Crewe's speech is the immense advance, which it makes, on his former attitude. We have not spared our criticisms of Lord Crewe's failure in the past, both as Colonial and Indian Secretary, to appreciate the fact that respect for the rights of a self-governing Dominion does not justify a complete abandonment of the rights of a great and important partner in the Empire, which does not happen to enjoy the same measure of representative government; and we say now that the Secretary of State for India and his colleagues cannot be too severely condemned for the shortsightedness and injustice of the policy which prevented them from giving a plain intimation to the Union Government that restrictive legislation of the drastic character they proposed could not be allowed in the interests of India and the whole Empire. Nobody who looks into the future with an unprejudiced vision and an informed mind can doubt the arrival of the day when India will herself enjoy a measure of autonomy similar to that of the self-governing Dominions. Indeed that is the acknowledged aim of British policy. It will be a poor day for the British Empire, when that time comes, if the Indian has still to fight for his rights as a British citizen. He may decide that they are not worth fighting for, but if he takes a contrary view his power to fight for them will be much greater than that possessed by any of the Dominions beyond the Seas. It is essential, vitally essential, in the interests of the British Empire that this question of the right to restrict the entry of Indians in other parts of the Empire should be settled finally and speedily; and settled by a process that accords an equal hearing to the voice of India,—an equal regard for the rights of Indians,—with the right of a self-governing colony to decide who shall or shall not form a part of its population. We learn now that the question is about to arise in an acute form in another part of the Empire. British Columbia, "irritated" by the decision of the courts that Indians have the same right of entry as other British subjects, has decided to introduce legislation to restrict Oriental immigration. Before this happens, we would suggest the holding of an Imperial Conference in London, at which India should be represented, not merely by India Office representatives, as on former occasions, but by those in whom she has the fullest confidence to represent and fight her case. And it must be recognised, if such a Conference takes place, that India goes into it on equal terms with the self-governing Dominions. The claim of the latter to have the right of an arbitrary decision as to the policy they may pursue in this matter must be fought. It is based on no sort of arguable ground or justice. They enjoy self-government it is true, but, solely, by the grace of Imperial protection, without which they could not stand. And, to the power and ability to give that Imperial protection India is no mean contributor. Imperial protection involves Imperial responsibilities, and the possession of self-government does not entitle any state in the Empire to ignore those responsibilities.

A BUREAUCRAT'S PARADISE.

Zabern is still restless. And the Herr Lieutenant who so foolishly stirred up the waters of anti-German sentiment in Alsace, which are even to-day by no means stagnant, seems, to judge from Reuter's Telegram to-day, bent upon mischief. The incidents have already formed the subject of acrimonious discussions in the Reichstag which have elicited the fact that the lieutenant has been repremanded, and an astounding statement from the Chancellor that "the Alsatians should nor be over-sensitive"! The circumstances of the first incident must be still fresh in the memory of our readers. A German lieutenant in an infantry regiment in the town of Zabern is said to have told a recruit that he would not be punished for stabbing a "Wacke," (a local and offensive expression for an Alsatian), but on the contrary would receive ten marks. A sergeant thereupon added that he would give a thaler for the same cause. The report of the conversation led to serious rioting in Zabern on the 8th of last month owing to angry civilians demonstrating against Lieutenant von Forstner and threatening to lynch him. The sergeant who had offered a thaler was maltreated by the crowd. The fire brigade was called out to disperse the crowd, but the firemen played their hoses in such a way that the water came down like rain and was quite ineffective for its purpose. Finaly, troops with loaded rifles were called out. Since then collisions between the angry populace and the military have continued and the affair threatens to assume serious proportions. A message yesterday reported that the gallant lieutenant's latest exploit has been to draw his sword on a lame shoemaker and cut him severely about the head. This young officer's conduct is disgraceful, and in most countries it would be unintelligible. In Germany it is not, because all officials in the Fatherland, civil as well as military, have, and are encouraged to have, an extravagant idea of their own dignity and importance. The attitude is not confined to the military. The "honour" of a policeman or a postman is almost as sacred in the eye of the law as that of a member of the General Staff. A case was recently reported from Breslau where a photographer was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment for staring at a policeman "in a vexatious manner." In Germany, with all its modern, hustling, free-thinking ways, the people are still the servants of the bureaucracy. In them is the dignity of the State embodied; and it is a high offence and misdemeanour to hurt their feelings in any way, or to question their commands. The German, accustomed to be drilled and schooled, takes it all meekly and submits to police regulations which would drive an Englishman wild and impel a citizen of the United States to use his "gun." As a consequence of all this dragooning and drilling, the ordinary German seems to have a superstitious awe for a uniform; and he is frequently taken in by any impostor who can continue to masquerade in the sacred garb. One can still hardly help recalling without laughter the story of the immortal cobbler of Kopenick who by means of a secondhand captain's uniform raided a municipal treasury, ordered public officials under arrest, and commandeered a squad of infantry as his escort on the highway, and we are by no means sure the trick cannot again be worked with success in that official-ridden country. The fact is Germany has been led and spoon-fed by officialism so long that it is not yet able to emancipate itself from its subservience to the outward and visible signs of State-supported privilege. This subservience is not, of course, unknown in India, particularly in the districts, but in this country there are indications that the day of official fetishism is passing.

DAY BY DAY.

Indians in Johannesburg.

We learn from "Indian Opinion" that at the conclusion of the great meeting of Indians at Johannesburg in the occasion of the Dewali Festival, which was briefly reported by Reuter at the time, all present were asked to stand as a mark of respect to the women passive resisters then undergoing imprisonment, a photograph of the Johannesburg ladies then in Newcastle goal being shown on the screem. Collections were called for and a scene of great enthusiasm followed. Rings, pocket-knives, caps, watches, etc. were offered up by their owners, and were put up for auction, fetching extraordinary prices. An umbrella was sold for five guineas, a ring for seventeen guineas, pocket knives for 10s. 6d., a bottle of sweets for £1-10s. A large amount was contributed both in cash and provisions. On the termination of the proceedings, those present formed in procession and marched to the house of the Chairman. The procession was preceded by two men carrying black flags and all wore black rosettes.

The New Sheriff.

A notification in to-day's "Government Gazette" confirms the announcement made some time ago in the "Chronicle" concerning the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy to the Shrievalty of Bombay. Mr. Chinoy is one of the few Khoja gentlemen who have attained this distinction. He represents the Mahomedans of the city on the Bombay Legislative Council and is Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

The New Sheriff of Calcutta.

Mr. F. H. Stewart, C.I.E., who has just been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta, is a member of the firm of Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie and Co., one of the oldest and wealthiest mercantile houses in India. Mr. Stewart was educated at Harrow and Oxford, and is an M.A. In 1906, he married the eldest daughter of Mr. A. G. Richards, K.C., and has two sons and two daughters. In his 'Varsity days Mr. Stewart captained the Oxford University Golf Club, and became Amateur Golf Champion of India in 1897. Last year he was a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and the year before Vice-President of the Calcutta Chamber. As President of the Caledonian Society, he has been the means of assisting a large number of Scotsmen, of whom he is the acknowledged leader in Calcutta to-day. He succeeds Prince Gholam Mahomed, of the Mysore family now settled down in Tollygunge, Calcutta, in the Shrievality of that city.

St. Andrew's Da. Speeches in Calcutta.

A careful persusal of the speech of Mr. F. H. Stewart, the Chairman of the St. Andrew's Day Dinner in Calcutta, does not enable us to join with some of our contemporaries in that city in their highly eulogistic references to his post-prandial oration. So far as that portion of the speech which dealt with Calcutta's commercial needs and difficulties is concerned, Mr. Stewart can, of course, claim to speak with some authority. On the question of the shortcomings of the Port of Calcutta, where dues are enormously higher than in Bombay and Karachi, his views are entitled to consideration and respect; but when he animadverted upon Indian politics he showed a singular want of insight and a narrow outlook, betraying a feeling of antagonism towards educated Indians that still exists, we fear, among a considerable body of European merchants in Calcutta. Speaking of the proposed Technological Institute in Calcutta, Mr. Stewart thought that everybody would welcome the foundation of such an institution, for the Indian system of education must be made more practical,—that is, "both technical and commercial." "A competent office Babu or a skilled mechanic," he proceeded to observe, "who respects himself and is respected by his superiors, is worth far more to himself and to his country than the failed B.A. who figures so everlastingly in applications for mercantile employment." The confusion of language which seems to suggest that the Technological Institute will turn out "competent office Babus" may pass. But the spirit of it represents the attitude which, a man of Mr. Stewart's experience must know, is so irritating to educated Indians and needs to be changed.

And in Bombay.

Mr. Stewart's speech was in refreshing contrast to that made by the Hon. Mr. Graham at the St. Andrew's Dinner in Bombay. The latter's tone and temper were so admirable that it is a pleasure to recall, briefly, some of the observations which have caused much satisfaction among all classes in this city. Referring to Lord Hardinge, Mr. Graham said that the Delhi outrage "had not in any way caused our Governor-General to flinch in proceeding with the just and beneficent policy which he had adopted." Here is a simple admission of the fact, which requires no proof, of the justice and beneficence of Lord Hardinge's policy. In a previous article we commented on Mr. Graham's valuable suggestions about Swadeshi banks which, among other aids, needed "a helping hand from Government." If the financial crisis through which Bombay is at present passing were to be transferred to Calcutta, we can well imagine the kind of treatment Indian business men and methods would receive at Mr. Stewart's hands!

Lepers in Bombay.

Some time back we drew the attention of the authorities to the great danger to which the public is exposed by the presence in the city of a large number of vagrant lepers. The unrestricted manner in which they are allowed to move about the town is a distinct source of danger to public health. About two years ago Government issued a notification providing for the segregation of vagrant lepers, and the public expected a speedy end to the danger arising from the presence of those unfortunates in the city. For a time there occurred a perceptible decrease in their number. Subsequently, however, there seems to have been a fresh invasion of the city by these unfortunates, and, besides infesting the most crowded and the busiest thoroughfares of the city, they are to be seen loitering about in markets and such

The "Hullo" Girl.

The world moves fast to-day. It was not so long ago that the telephone girl entered into our everday life, and the musical comedy helped to make her quite the rage. Her innings, however, seems to be drawing to a close with the advent of the automatic telephone. London expremented with it in 1912 installing an exchange equipped with 480 lines in the General Post Office. Epsom expremented with it much earlier, and the success at that centre induced Leeds and several other large provincial towns to take it up. It is operated by a number of electro-mechanical devices, and it is claimed that it will eliminate the delays and petty annoyances due to error or inefficiency. In India Calcutta is experimenting with it, with what success has yet to be seen. Simla has followed, and an Associated Press telegram informs us that, when the season at Simla reopens next year, a further attempt to utilise it will be commenced. Its success will not be much regretted by the business man, who is suspicious of the frequent answers of "engaged" he received. The story is told of a telephone girl at a "watch night" service, who woke up as the preacher gave out the last hymn "one hundred and forty-two, one-four-two" and mumbled sleepily "Line's busy, Ring again."

An Automobile Chapel.

America already boasts floating chapels on her great rivers, and railway chapels which penetrate to the furthest recesses of the railroad system. The automobile chapel alone was wanting hitherto. It has been supplied, and, has already started from Brownsville, Texas, for a two years' tour through the State. The automobile chapel belongs to the Catholic Extension Society. Mounted on chassis weighing 3½ tons, it is described as having the appearance of a circus roundabout. On stopping some side partitions are removed, and an altar appears, provided with the vessels for the sacrament. When the office is concluded the partitions are replaced; beds and tables are let down from the walls against which they fold, and the building which has a moment before served as a chapel is instantly converted into a most comfortable sleeping apartment for the missionary clergy. The ultra-modern idea may at first seem repellent to those whose religion is conservative, but in a vast and almost waterless country like Texas the automobile chapel will undoubtedly prove to be a most valuable help to mis- other places.

Health in the City.

The mortality returns of the city of Bombay for the week ending 29th November show that in all 545 deaths were reported during the week, as compared with 561 in the week previous and 591 in the week ending 30th November 1912. The death rate in the week under notice was 28:93, as against 31:37 of the corresponding week of 1912. As five of the deaths reported during the week were among arrivals from the mofussil the week's total mortality is reduced to 540 giving the death-rate of 28:66. The total number of births was 434, as compared with 461 in the week previous and 516 in the corresponding week of 1912. Out of the total mortality during the week, plague accounted for 2 deaths, measles, fevers 55, daiwhoea 37, dysentery 7, cholera *nil*, smallpox *nil*, debility and old age 83, diseases of the respiratory system 205, premature births 4, accidents and violence 17. There were also 24 still births. From the point of age, 125 died under 1 year, 53 were from one to five years old and 367 above five years. From the point of view of race and caste, among the death were 25 Jains, 24 Brahmins two Lingayats, four Bhatias, 323 Hindus of other castes, 115 Mussalmans, 22 Parsis, 4 Jews, 20 Native Christians, one Eurasian, four Europeans, and one Buddhist.

Daily Mortality Returns.

No fresh cases of either plague or smallpox were reported in Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Thursday. There was a single attack of cholera. The total mortality from all causes during the above period was 73, as compared with 77 of the corresponding period of last year and 87 of that of 1911. Out of 2,401 rats captured by the Municipal rat-catchers on Wednesday seven were found to be plague-infected.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Dec. 4.

The total plague mortality during the week ending 29th November 1913, stood at 3,272 against 4,274 cases. Bombay Presidency had 998, Madras 242, Bengal, Bihar 335, United Provinces 1,242, the Punjab 152, Burma 33, Mysore 150, Hederabad 101, and Rajputana 16.

JAGHINDAR OF ARNI ASSAULT CASE.

ASSAILANT FINED RS. 50.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 4.

Mr. H. M. Gibson, who was charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for assaulting the Jaghirdar of Arni, at the Central Station, on the 18th November, was convicted this afternoon and fined Rs. 50.

CALCUTTA'S NEW SHERIFF.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 4.

The Governor-General has appointed Mr. F. H. Stewart, C.I.E., as Sheriff of Calcutta for the ensuing year. He will take over the duties on the 5th instant.

EXCLUSION OF ULSTER.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S WARNING.

ISSUE UNAFFECTED BY LAND QUESTION.

MINISTERS' CONCILIATORY SPEECHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Lord Lansdowne, speaking at Glasgow uttered a grave warning on the urgency of the Irish position, which it was impossible to obscure by the Land Campaign.

The Unionists certainly did not desire to avoid the discussion of the land question, but it was curious that although the question had been before Parliament for eight years the Government had neglected these most practical measures, and instead had attacked the harmless Church and jerrymandered the constituencies in the attempt to break the Union and the Constitution.

A settlement based on the exclusion of Ulster would be most unsatisfactory. The Unionists in Ireland had no reason to desist from their preparations and the Unionists here should give them every encouragement they could.

Lord Haldane, Sir John Simon and Mr. Samuel spoke at different meetings in the country yesterday evening upon Home Rule.

[illegible]e speeches were conciliatory in tone and [illegible]nestly affirmed that Mr. Asquith whe[illegible] spoke at Leeds had not withdrawn the [illegible]r made in his speech at Ladybank.

ULSTERITES AND THE BRITISH ARMY.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Speaking at Manchester, Sir Edward Carson said:—

"It was a foul lie to say that Ulsterites were tampering with the army. It would be a bad day for the country if the army in any circumstances refused to obey lawful orders. Of course it must obey them, but for that reason statesmen must look ahead and see where their acts were leading them. (Cheers). No one would blame the army for shooting Ulsterites; the country would hold Government responsible (Cheers)."

SEQUEL TO DUBLIN STRIKE.

WALES RAILWAYMEN DISLOCATE COAL TRAFFIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.

As the result of the dismissal of a driver at Llanelly for refusing to handle Dublin goods, several hundred Great Western Railwaymen have struck in Wales, though the National Union has issued a manifesto prohibiting a sympathetic strike. The coal traffic is already dislocated.

REFUSING TO TRAVEL BY BLACKLEG TRAIN.

An extraordinary incident occurred at Penycraig, four hundred colliers refusing to travel by what they called a blackleg train, and stoning the driver. The latter harangued his assailants, pointing out that he was entitled, as a trade unionist, to work the train, as the Union had forbidden the strike.

THREATENED BRITISH POSTAL STRIKE.

15 PER CENT. INCREASE DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.

A Christmas strike of Postal employees and Telegraphists is threatening.

The men's Union announce that they are determined to force the issue and insist upon increases of fifteen per cent.

ORIENTALS AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

INTENDED LEGISLATION TO RESTRICT IMMIGRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.

In consequence of recent judicial decisions, the Canadian Government intends to introduce, next session, legislation restricting the immigration of Orientals into British Columbia.

MOSLEM LEAGUE AND BERLIN TREATY.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY OF BALKAN MOSLEMS.

REAFFIRMATION OF GUARANTEE DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The London Moslem League urged the Foreign Office to obtain from the Balkan States a recognition of the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, guaranteeing full religious and civil liberty and equality as applying to the new territories as well as to the old.

Sir Eyre Crowe replied that the Articles in question were in no way abrogated by the territorial changes. The Government will however consult the Powers with a view to some way of re-affirming the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin for the protection of the religious and other liberties of the minorities in these territories, when the question of the formal recognition of the territorial changes by the Powers arises.

VEDRINE'S FLIGHT TO INDIA.

ARRIVAL AT BELGRADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The aviator Vedrines has arrived at Belgrade after a flight across Hungary. He will take up the attempt of D'Aucourt to fly to Cairo.

In an interview, Vedrines stated that he intends to fly through Palestine to India and then across the Archipelago to Australia.

SAN FRANCISCO EXHIBITION.

GERMANY'S SUPPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Dec. 4.

242 Members of the Reichstag have signified their readiness to support a motion to include half a million marks in the estimates as a first contribution to the cost of German participation in the San Francisco Exhibition.

BOSTON HOTEL FIRE.

TWENTY-FIVE DEATHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BOSTON, Dec. 3.

A fire broke out in the Arcadia working-class hotel. Twenty-five persons were killed, while others are missing. Scores of people were conveyed to the hospital suffering from burns and injuries received owing to jumping from windows.

FALL OF BARTHOU CABINET.

RADICALS THE CHIEF INTRIGUERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 4.

Most papers deplore the fall of the Barthou Cabinet as representing the patriotic policy inaugurated by M. Poincare when Premier. They point out that M. Caillaux and the Radicals were the chief intriguers against the election of M. Poincare as President.

CITY OF TORONTO LOAN.

FIFTY PER CENT. ON UNDERWRITERS' HANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Underwriters have been saddled with 50 per cent. of the City of Toronto 4½ per cent. loan of £1,300,000, issued at 97½.

SMALL POX IN SYDNEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SYDNEY, Dec. 4.

There has been a recrudescence of small pox in Sydney. A family of eight have been affected at Leichhardt.

PARIS BOURSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 3.

At the opening of the Bourse, the Rentes declined 1¼, but subsequently recovered a fraction.

EX-KING MANUEL'S DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Ex-King Manuel and his bride have left Sigmaringen for England.

MEXICAN CIVIL WAR.

HUERTA'S INFLUENCE DECLINING.

REBELS AND FEDERALS PARLEYING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

A telegram from Juarez says that the backbone of Huerta's rule in the north seems to be broken.

Seven Federal generals have sent a commission to discuss the terms of peace with General Villa.

The latter has assured the deputation that he will garrison Chihuahua and protect all classes of the population.

EARLY CRISIS EXPECTED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

The State Department learns that President Huerta is unable to pay his troops, hence an early crisis is expected.

The House of Representatives has passed a Bill for raising a volunteer force in time

PRESIDENT OF NEW ZEALAND LABOUR FEDERATION.

THREE MONTHS FOR INCITEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WELLINGTON, Dec. 4.

Mr. Young, President of the Labour Federation, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for inciting to violence. He has given notice of appeal.

AUSTRALIAN SYMPATHY.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 4.

Owing to the sympathetic strike in Australia with the New Zealand strikers, there is much difficulty in despatching steamers to New Zealand. Thousands of tons of goods are accumulating on the wharves in Australian ports.

LAJPAT RAI'S GIFT TO ARYA SAMAJ.

ACCUMULATED FOUR YEARS' DONATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 4.

Regarding the contribution by Lala Lajpat Rai of Rs. 50,000 to the college section of the Arya Samaj at the last anniversary, reported in a recent message, the amount comes solely from Lajpat Rai and represents his accumulated donations for the last four years withheld for some reasons. This is in fulfilment of the promise made by him sometime ago to give the surplus of his income to public institutions and charities. Besides, Rs. 30,000 of the donation is to go for the elevation of the Depressed Classes and Rs. 10,000 is meant for the school in his native village which is to be named after his father.

A NOTORIOUS OUTLAW.

MORTALLY WOUNDED IN ESCAPING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 4.

Information has been received that the notorious dacoit and outlaw, Fazal Dad, has been mortally wounded at Gandat by five men who were trying to arrest him. Fazal Dad is the man who, in October last, shot dead one Aladin, who had been rewarded by the Lieutenant-Governor for information that led to the capture of another dacoit, Mahomed Hussain, brother of Fazal Dad. He has been a terror to Attock, Rawalpindi and Hazara districts for some years.

BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

The President and Members of the Committee of the Bombay United Rice Merchants' Association have, in appreciation of the humane work done by the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in rescuing them from cruel treatment and affording them rest and relief at their Hospital made a donation of Rs. 500 to the above-named Hospital.

HEAVY MADRAS RAINS.

GODOWN COLLAPSE: FIVE KILLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 4.

A godown near Clive Battery, collapsed last night as a result of the heavy rains. Five persons were killed. The debris fell on two small adjoining houses and entirely buried them. In one house there were three women and a boy sleeping, who were killed. Two women and a boy were asleep in the other house and one of the women and the boy managed to escape just in time, while the other woman was buried in the ruins.

WINTER RAINS IN AGRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Dec. 4.

Agra received the first shower of winter rains this morning but it was too mild to benefit the crops.

ZABERN TROUBLE.

CHANCELLOR'S DEFENCE OF THE MILITARY.

ALSATIANS OVER-SENSITIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Dec. 3.

In the Reichstag to-day, the Chancellor replied to vigorous attacks with regard to the Zabern incident.

He declared that the lieutenant had been reprimanded, but said that the Alsatians should not be over-sensitive. Even if the Colonel had no right to clear the streets and confine his captives, in a cellar, it was the duty of the Army to defend the honour of the King's uniform.

The Chancellor announced that efforts were being made to reconcile the civilians and military authorities at Zabern. There were many stormy interruptions.

HONOUR OF ARMY OFFICERS.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The speech of General von Falkenhayn, the Minister of War, had an even stormier reception. He asserted the necessity for maintaining regard for the Army and said that the honour of the young officers must be protected even if youthful exuberance sometimes went too far.

Herr Ehrenbach, on behalf of the Centre Party, expressed the gravest dissatisfaction with the statements of the Ministers, which caused him bitter shame. He warned them that the indignation over the occurrences at Zabern was universal throughout Germany.

UNDOING THE WORK OF YEARS.

Herr Van Calker, of Strassburg, National Liberal, said that after sixteen years' work of conciliation in Alsace he could cry over the action of the military authorities which undid the work of years.

A resolution of the Radicals affirming that the treatment of the affair by the Chancellor was not in accord with the view of the Reichstag was supported by all parties except the Conservatives.

BARRACKPUR ASSAULT CASE.

TICKET COLLECTOR FINED RS. 25.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec 4.

The case in which T. C. Wilson, a European ticket collector at Barrackpur, was charged with brutally assaulting a hackney carriage owner at Barrackpur station was disposed of yesterday before the Police Magistrate of Sealdah. Evidence for the prosecution was to the effect that the accused asked the complainant to decoy a female passenger into his room. The complainant took exception to the request, and remonstrated with the accused, who attacked and assaulted the former, necessitating his removal to the local Railway Hospital. The Magistrate imposed a fine of Rs. 25 on the accused.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE FOR SIMLA.

READY ON FEBRUARY NEXT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 4.

Regarding the automatic telephone which is now being introduced at Simla, it will be in working order there by the 1st February next. Special arrangements are being made whereby the public will be able to inspect the new apparatus and learn the system by which it is worked.

INDIAN SCIENTIFIC MOUNTAINEERING.

DR. FILIPPI AT SKARDO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 4.

Dr. E. De Filippi and his party of scientists are busy at work at Skardo where they have settled down in their winter quarters. Last month four observers went into camp at an altitude of over 14,000 feet and stayed there twelve days. In spite of the extreme cold they took a complete set of pendulum and magnetic observations besides total solar radiation and did some pilot balloon work. They were fortunate also in getting some good telephotographic panoramas of Central Karakoram.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

ENGINEER ON ASIATIC STEAMER ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

Last evening the Customs preventive men boarded the Asiatic steamer Kohinoor from Chittagong and searched the vessel. Opium weighing about half a maund was, it is understand, discovered in the cabin of Mr. Clemens, Second Engineer who was arrested.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" FUND.

TOTAL TO DATE: RS. 19,330-6-3.

All contributions should be addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle," Wedows Street, Fort, Bombay. Cheques and money orders should be made payable simply to "The Bombay Chronicle."

Amount already acknowledged	19,245	6	3
Through Mr. G. G. Kordas some clerks of the National Bank of India	56	0	0
R. S. B.	5	0	0
Saraswat Union Cricket Club	5	0	0
"True friends, Dadar"	1	8	0
Mr. Munchershaw K. Mistry	0	8	0
Mr P. Behramjee	5	0	0
Mr. A. Surajlal	2	0	0
Mr. K. N. Taskar	1	0	0
Mr. A. R. Vaidya	1	0	0
Mr. Jagmohandas Mukati	1	0	0
Mr. N. Ahmed	1	0	0
Mr. K. Raghavendra	1	0	0
Mr. Devidas Master	1	0	0
Mr. Ullal Venkatrai	1	0	0
Mr. Ardeshir	0	8	0
Mr. B. Dulpatram	0	8	0
Mr. T. L. Modi	0	8	0
Mr. C. V. Shah	0	8	0
Mr. T. Nanalal	0	8	0
Mr. S. Natvarlal	0	8	0
Total	19,330	6	3

LORD CREWE'S REPLY.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

Commenting on Lord Crewe's reply to the Indian Deputation the "Bengalee" says that Lord Crewe has made out a good case in favour of Indians. But the Ministers of the Empire will be open to the charge of deplorable imbecility if they suffer a wrong after knowing and feeling it as such.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrica" says the reply has fallen flat on Indian ears. While the Indian Viceroy roared like a lion his boss at Whitehall cooed as gently as any sucking dove. Neither carefully-worded sympathy nor admissions are enough. Indians have a right to expect that Lord Crewe would openly declare that he would not rest until an enquiry or assurance was extorted from the Colonial Office.

INDIAN HUNGER STRIKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Dec. 4.

The Natal Indian Association states that fifty Indians are hunger-striking in Durban gaol, with a view to obtaining redress for their complaints regarding the food and clothes supplied.

ENTHUSIASTIC HYDERABAD MEETING.

At a large and enthusiastic Public Meeting held at Hyderabad in the Holmestead Hall on the 30th November 1913, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

1. That the citizens of Hyderabad (Sind) consisting of Hindus and Mahomedans in Public Meeting assembled do hereby express their deep and heartfelt sympathy with the Indian population of South Africa in their noble and heroic struggle against the unjust and oppressive laws of the Union Government of that country and pray that God may give them strength enough to carry it to a successful issue.
2. That this Meeting expresses its utter abhorrence of the barbarous and inhuman measures adopted by the Union Government of South Africa in suppressing the Passive Resistance Movement of the Indians and prays the Imperial Government in Britain to put an immediate stop to the shocking and brutal penalties inflicted upon our brothers.
3. That this Meeting expresses its utmost gratitude to His Excellency Lord Hardinge, Viceroy of India, for his most sympathetic and endearing utterances at Madras on the South African question and for the outspoken and determined despatch which he has addressed to His Majesty's Ministers in London. Should it become imperative, in the last resort to have recourse to retaliatory measures, this Meeting trusts that His Excellency will not fail to impose them for the honour of this country.
4. That this Meeting has nothing but the highest admiration for the sacrifices which Mr. Ghandhi and his friends are making for vindicating the fair name of the Indian nation.
5. That this Meeting calls upon every citizen of the Hyderabad District, high or low, to contribute his quota to the relief of the suffering Indians in South Africa to the best of his and her ability and resolves that the subscriptions as they are collected be remitted to South Africa through the Bombay Secretary.
6. That the following Committee be appointed to collect subscriptions and forward the same to Bombay.
7. That the Chairman be authorized to communicate by wire the Meeting's Resolutions to the King-Emperor and the Viceroy and send an intimation of the meeting to Mr. Gokhale and Indian newspaper.

GRANT BY BOMBAY CORPORATION.

PROPOSITION TO AMEND MUNICIPAL ACT.

Mr. Joseph Baptista has given notice of his intention to move the following proposition at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation:—"that the President be requested to move Government to amend the Municipal Act, to enable the Corporation to make a grant of one lakh of rupees towards the relief of the sufferings of our countrymen in South Africa in their gallant and heroic struggle for the honour of India and the primary rights of British Citizenship."

BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK.

PETITION TO WIND UP.

NOTICE ISSUED TO BANK.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, in chambers, Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Mr. J. R. Patel of Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, presented a petition to Mr. Justice Davar on behalf of Samantrao Anandrao Vajkar and two others, holders of 125 shares of the Bombay Merchants' Bank, to wind up the Bank under the supervision of the Court.

This petition was lodged in the prothonotary's office on Wednesday afternoon and the Judge said he had read the whole of it.

Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, appeared for Shariff Devji Kanji and others, holders of 4,000 shares, and asked the Court not to accept the petition before hearing his clients.

His Lordship remarked that the petition contained very serious allegations and he did not desire to express an opinion but he directed notice to be given to the Bank to appear on Saturday (to-morrow) and answer the allegations in the petition.

Mr. Davar asked the Court to accept the petition as the first on the file, remarking that Mr. Desai's clients had come in to scramble for costs.

Mr. Desai said that could not be so as his clients objected to the petition.

Mr. Davar said that had been the case in the Specie Bank matter.

His Lordship made a note that the petition was presented to him on Thursday. He directed service on the Bank and the attorneys instructing Mr. Desai and fixed the hearing for Saturday (to-morrow).

AMRITSAR BANK.

COMPULSORY LIQUIDATION ORDERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 4.

The District Judge, Lahore has passed orders for the compulsory liquidation of the Amritsar Bank on the ground of charges lovelled against the directors and the mismanagement of the Bank's affairs in the past, and in view of the serious objections urged against voluntary liquidation selected by shareholders. No appointment of Official Liquidator, however, has yet been made.

LAHORE BANK.

In the matter of the Lahore Bank the order was postponed to the 3rd January.

THE PIONEER BANK.

ACCOUNTANT APPOINTED.

In the matter of the Pioneer Bank Limited, Mr. J. R. Patel, solicitor, applied on behalf of Mr. J. Saunders, Slater, provisional liquidator of the Bank, to Mr. Justice Davar in chambers yesterday for the appointment of an accountant to investigate and report on the affairs of the Bank.

His Lordship appointed Khan Bahadur Jamshedji Ardeshir Dalal, one of the auditors of the Bank of Bombay, for that purpose.

BANK LEGISLATION.

CLOSER CONTROL REQUIRED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 4.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce replying to Government, recommend legislation enabling a closer control to be exercised over banking enterprises.

THE ALCYONE CASE.

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL ALLOWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 4.

Mrs. Besant, applied this afternoon before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Adfield for permission to appeal to the Privy Council, against the judgment of their Lordships in the case against her by Narayaniah for the custody of his two sons. Leave was granted, their Lordships holding that the case involved a substantial question of law.

Mrs. Besant, then applied for the stay of execution of the decree directing her to hand over the custody of the boys to their father. She urged that if the stay was not granted, their Lordships' leave to appeal to the Privy Council, would be rendered nugatory. She further stated that the boys had expressed their unwillingness to come to her agent and she was therefore literally unable to obey the order of the Court. Their Lordships were not prepared to make an order for the stay of execution. The application was accordingly dismissed.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF FORESTS.

PROPOSAL TO ABOLISH POST ABANDONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 4.

The "Pioneer" understands that the proposal to abolish the post of Inspector-General of Forests in India which was at one time under consideration has now been abandoned.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

BURDEN OF TAXATION.

COMPARISON WITH CALCUTTA MADE.

SIR EBRAHIM'S PROTEST AGAINST GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. A. M. Tod presiding.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the memorandum from the Commissioner saying that Mr. H. B. Clayton had received charge of the office of Municipal Commissioner from Mr. J. Crerar be recorded.

Sir Bhalchandra said they were thankful to Government for giving them an able Commissioner like Mr. Clayton, whose recent budget speech at the meeting of the Standing Committee showed his wide and quick grasp of Municipal affairs. The Corporation could congratulate itself on having such an able Commissioner.

The Corporation considered a letter from Dr. F. N. Bisni and others—inviting attention to the nuisance caused by an Oil Mill working day and night at the Old Tramway Stables premises near the Byculla Railway Station and stating that during the night the noise made by the engine is annoying, that the odour of the oil which is wafted by the wind in all directions is also troublesome and that they leave it to the good sense of the Health Officer to judge how far the odour is injurious to health. They added that they wrote to the Municipal Commissioner about the matter some months ago but that nothing appeared to have been done, and requested that the Commissioner might be asked to have the Mill removed from the locality, which was thickly populated.

Mr. S. C. Barodawalla moved that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, seconding the motion, said the grievance seemed to be a genuine one.

The motion was carried.

TRAMWAY LINES.

The Commissioner asked for priority of consideration for a letter from the Tramways Company, in which the Company asked the Corporation to be allowed to remove the proposed shelter from the centre of the open space in front of the Victoria Terminus to the corner of Hornby and Marzban roads, and to make a change in the alignment of the lines. The Commissioner said the modifications were slight and he saw no objection to their being allowed.

The priority asked for was granted.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said he had two alternatives before him. One of these was to allow the proposed modifications straight away, and the second was to refer the matter to the Tramways Committee. He knew that the first course would be opposed by some of the members. He however would move that the modifications be allowed and would leave it to other members, if they chose to do it, to move an amendment referring the matter to the Tramways Committee of the Corporation, and it would be for this Committee then to decide whether the deviation from the original lines should be allowed without further investigation.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji moved an amendment referring the letter to the Tramways Committee of the Corporation for consideration and early report.

Mr. J. B. Petit seconded the amendment.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said it was a constitutional question. The Tramways Company had started the excavation work without obtaining the sanction of the Corporation, and he asked who had decided the question. He wanted an explanation from the Commissioner.

The Commissioner said the Tramways Company had not done any work beyond that saictioned by the Corporation. If they did any extra work and obtained sanction for it it was alright; if not they would lose their money. He hoped this would satisfy Mr. Wacha.

Mr. Wacha said he was not satisfied with the statement. If the Company wanted to deviate from the lines sanctioned by the Corporation they should previously obtain, sanction for that. They knew the high-handed manner in which the Company dealt with the Corporation if the latter were in a tight corner, and it had many a time taken the wind out of the sails of the Corporation when their hands were tied, by starting a work and then asking for sanction saying the work had already been done. He warned the Corporation against being taken in like that again.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said if the proposed deviation were not sanctioned, the real losers would be the general public. These modifications were suggested by their own Executive Engineer, who thought they would be to the interests of the public.

Sir P. Mehta said that in view of the general feeling among the Corporators that they should have some time to consider the modifications he wished to withdraw the amendment. There would still be time, after the Committee had considered the question, for the Company to do their work by the date mentioned by them.

The permission asked for was granted. Dr. J. Cursetji's amendment was then put to the vote and carried. It was next carried as a substantive proposition.

BURDEN OF TAXATION.

Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola moved: "That the letter from the Secretary, to Government, General Department, No. 7984, dated the 6th November 1913, forwarding a draft Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act 1898 for the purpose of stringthening the financial position of the Trust by a surdar on the transfers of property be referred for consideration in consultation with the Commissioner and for early report to a Committee and that the President be requested to address Government that as important questions of principle are involved in the consideration of the proposed measure, the Corporation respectfully submit that the consideration of the Bill which is put on the agenda paper of the next meeting of the Legislative Council be postponed pending receipt by them of the Corporation's representations on the subject."

Sir Ebrahim moving the proposition said Government had given them repeated pledges that the liabilities of the Corporation under the Bombay Improvement Trust Act would not exceed the 2 per cent. on the rateable value of the landed property in the city. And yet Government now wanted to increase the burden on the city not through the Corporation but directly. He thought Government should have asked the Corporation's opinion in the matter, for if the Corporation did not directly represent the city, then it had no representative character at all. Under the provision of the Improvement Trust Act the Corporation had paid the full requirements. It was provided that if the estimates were found defective in the first ten years, a readjustment would be made and all moneys in excess of the requirements would be refunded to the Corporation, and the sums to be so refunded amounted to nearly Rs. 70 lakhs. Subsequently however in view of the representation made by the Hon. Mr. Orr, Chairman of the Improvement Trust, a working arrangement was arrived at by which the Corporation agreed to give up this provision to have the excess money refunded to it at the end of every official year. The Corporation further gave up the amount that was due to them on the schedule value of schedule D. lands. The Corporation in fact paid Rs. 10 lakhs out of its revenues every year, and this money came from the pockets of the citizens of Bombay. Thus out of the total amount of the Trust's income, Rs. 10 lakhs were paid by the city and Rs. 2 lakhs by Government. He made a comparison between the contributions made by the cities of Bombay and Calcutta to their respective Improvement Trusts. Out of the Improvement Trust revenue account of 21 lakhs the city of Calcutta paid Rs. 7,35,000 in the shape of the 2 per cent. on the rateable value of the landed property; under a lakh of rupees were made by the stamp duty and Rs. 1,84,000 made in the shape of a terminal tax. The total amount paid by the city of Calcutta to the Improvement Trust there thus came to Rs. 10 lakhs, but even there they must remember that the terminal tax affected only passengers coming from a distance of 30 miles and over, the suburban traffic being exempted. Thus this particular tax was not paid by the citizens of Calcutta. The remainder of the income of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, namely Rs. 8,62,000 was provided from the tax on jute and a permanent yearly contribution of Rs. 1,50,000 from Government. Thus the city of Calcutta paid only Rs. 10 lakhs out of Rs. 21 lakhs, while the city of Bombay paid Rs. 10 lakhs out of Rs. 12,84,000. In view of the deliberate pledges given, Government could not come to the Corporation to take the Rs. 4 lakhs through them for the Improvement Trust and now therefore they went direct to the city. Was there a justification for this? He particularly drew the Corporation's attention to the fact that while making a request for strengthening their financial position the Trust had asked that the additional revenue be derived from the export duty on cotton and that the deficiency be made up by the Excise duty on cotton, and the Corporation had agreed to the strengthening, of the Trust revenue on condition that the additional revenue should come out of these two duties. The deliberate representations of the Corporation had not elicited any reply. He had written to the Secretary to the Improvement Trust, who replied that the matter had never been placed before the Board. The Corporation as representing the city were entitled to have a reply from Government. Being anxious about the dignity of the Corporation, he (the speaker) could not help saying that Government by changing the source of the additional revenue without asking the Corporation's opinion had not treated them with consideration. The Government of Bombay had obtained the sanction of the Government of India and put the Bill on the agenda of the Legislative Council without any reference, whatever to the Corporation and the Improvement Trust.

Continuing Sir Ebrahim said they had always been ready to co-operate with Government in these matters but did this attitude of Government lead to co-operation? The Committee he had named would go into the main principles of the relative burdens that should fall upon the different public bodies. He did not know why the additional revenue should be derived from a surtax on the transfers of property. Why should they not imitate Calcutta and have a duty imposed on cotton? He had said that the city's liabilities in respect to the revenues of the Trust amounted to Rs. 10 lakhs but he could show that they did not end there. The Corporation ought to have been consulted before the principles of the Bill became accepted. The burden thrown on the city was out of all proportion to that which it could reasonably be asked to bear and the injustice was so glaringly obvious that he was sure they would strongly and unanimously protest against the undue liabilities that were proposed to be thrown upon the public, not through the Corporation, but directly.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said he entirely and absolutely endorsed every word that had fallen from Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola.

The proposition was carried.

Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola further moved. That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit a report at an early date embodying therein the amount paid for setbacks and road widening, and also the amount paid for making new roads from capital and revenue from the year 1899 to 1912; (2) The amount of liability outstanding for land acquired for set-backs and road widening at the close of the last financial year. (3) The amount of liability outstanding at the end of the last official year for land acquired for making new roads and the cost of works in connection therewith. (4) A list of new roads with estimates of cost sanctioned by the Corporation from 1899 to the end of the last official year, including the extension of Frere Road through Mazagaon, the width of which was increased from 60 to 90 feet. (5) A list of new roads with estimates of cost recommended by the Commissioner and under the consideration of the Corporation at the commencement of the current official year stating which of them have since been sanctioned and which are still under consideration.' (6) The total amount of liability undertaken by the Corporation in connection with the provision of all the overbridges, under the arrangement arrived at with the Railway Companies, including the one at Dadar recently sanctioned, showing the amount which has already been paid."

The proposition was carried.

MAHIM AND SION.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta withdrew the proposition standing in his name regarding the improvement of Sion and Mahim, as, he said, the Bombay Development Committee was considering this along with other questions and the views of several gentlemen were being elicited, which would prove very helpful to the Corporation later on.

On the motion of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, a Committee was appointed to consider the question of infant mortality in the city, in view of a Government resolution in the matter.

On the motion of Sir P. Mehta it was resolved to record the letter from the Commissioner forwarding a copy of a telegram received from H. E. the Governor regarding the fatal fire in Tamarind Lane in which three firemen lost their lives.

Sir Pherozeshah said the letter proved the active and constant sympathy shown by his Excellency in everything that concerned the city.

The Corporation then adjourned.

VICEROY'S APPROACHING VISIT.

ADDRESS BY BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta has given notice of his intention to move the following proposition at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—"That an Address of Welcome be presented by the Corporation to His Excellency the Viceroy on his approaching visit to Bombay; that a Committee composed of the Councillors to be named at the Meeting be appointed to draw up the Address and to submit it to the Corporation for approval; that the Corporation will be prepared, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, to sanction a grant for the illumination of the Address and for a silver casket and other incidental charges; and that the Address be presented at the Municipal Halll or at the Town Hall, of Bombay, and the President be requested to ascertain the wishes of His Excellency the Viceroy in the matter."

FUTURE LIGHTING OF THE CITY.

The following proposition will be moved by Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, at the next meeting of the Corporation:—"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to Corporation Resolution, dated the 10th April, 1913, requesting him to furnish a report containing proposals for improving the future lighting of the City with special reference to the comparative merits of gas and electric power and the comparative cost thereof and further to ascertain and report if the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, would be prepared to undertake the introduction of electric light in a specified area for experiment, and he be requested to inform the Corporation what action has been taken in the matter."

SAD DROWNING FATALITY.

EUROPEAN SUCCUMBS OFF APOLLO BUNDER.

At Colaba Station Hospital yesterday Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the dead body of Private Joseph Taylor of the Sherwood Foresters who met his death by drowning.

Private Walter Freeman stated at the inquest that the day before yesterday at 10 p.m. he and the deceased went out of their barracks and took a boat at Apollo Bunder and went out for a pleasure trip. When about three hundred yards away from shore, witness and the deceased began pulling at an anchor which caused the boat to capsize. Both the occupants were thrown into the water when the witness who was a good swimmer heard screams of help from the deceased who was unable to swim.

Witness tried to rescue his companion but the latter was struggling in such a manner that he lost his hold on him. The deceased sank and as the witness did not see him again he struck out for the Bunder. He then reported the matter to his military officers when a search party was formed and a search made for the deceased. His dead body was found at about seven or eight o'clock yesterday morning.

After recording evidence the jury which comprised a punch of Sherwood Forresters and two Indians returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

BISHOP OF BOMBAY'S TOUR.

The Bishop of Bombay will leave Bombay on the 12th on tour visiting Igatpuri and Lonavla. He will arrive at the former station on the 12th inst. and leave the next day, returning to Bombay the same day. He will spend the 14th and 15th in this city, and leave on the 16th for Lonavla, returning to Bombay the next day.

BAND AT FANCY FAIR.

By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel T. B. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Hitchell, Band-master, at the Grand Fancy Fair and Charity Bazaar in St. Mary's High School Grounds, Nesbit Road, Byculla, commencing at 6 p.m., on Friday 5th December 1913.

March—"Alte Kameraden" .....Teike.
Overture—"Morning, Noon and Night."...Suppe.
Valse.—"Bebe" .....Vessey.
Selection.—"Fanet" .....Goumed.
Song (Cornet Solo)—"The Rosary".....Nevin.
Selection.—"San Toy" .....Sidney Jones.
Two Steps.—"The Ragtime Violin".....Berlin.
God Save the King Emperor.

THE GURKHA SCARE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

Last evening almost all shops at Dacca were closed at candle light owing to the Gurkha panic.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

HON. MR. CLAUDE HILL'S SYMPATHY.

"THE GOSPEL OF HELP."

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill paid a visit to the Home of the Servants of India Society in Bombay yesterday, particularly with the object of looking into the working of two co-operative societies started by the members of the Bombay Branch of the Servants of India Society for the purpose of redeeming the most deeply indebted members of the Gujarati Dhed and Deccan Mahar class,—sweepers and scavengers of the Bombay Municipality—from their debts.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Senior Member of the Bombay Branch of the Servants of India Society, made a statement on that occasion on the working of the two societies showing the need and the possibilities of such activity. Mr. Devadhar at the outset thanked the Mon. Mr. Claude Hill, or the very sympathetic interest he had showed in the work and for the generous assistance he had offered to give both by way of a loan and personal attention, by joining a committee, if one were formed for the promtion of such useful and urgently necessary tion of such useful and urgently necessary work. The working of the Meghaval Co-operative Credit Society, which was started on the 26th of Augustr, 1913, with 20 members, for the first three months showed the total amount of receipts Rs. 6,022-4-3, number of members 55, and loans of Rs. 5,505.

The Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani, in Gujarati, supportel the scheme of redemption and expressed his gratification at the work done so far. He was glad to note that 37 of t. 55 members belonged to Bhownagar. Th Brahmins who were, were once running away from their (the Meghawals') shadow, were not now only sitting side by side with them, but were giving them a helping hand and they should not lose the opportunity of uplifting themselves. They all should be grateful to the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill who had not only showed sympathy with them by his presence there, but had made a deposit of Rs. 500 with the Society.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, addressing the gathering, said that a little more than a year ago he had the temerity to address to the members of the servants' of India Society at Poona a few words of advice as to the methods of their work for spreading the gospel of self-help, and he was highly gratified at the work now so successfully undertaking by them, which would have lasting and widespread results. In depositing Rs. 500with the Society he left he was making an extremely good and safe investment. If the Servants' of India Society continued their efforts along lines such as these they had before them a highly beneficial career.

After a vote of the thanks proposed by Mr. Lalloobhai Samaldas, Mr. Hill was taken runod the building and shown the work of the Social Service League. Mr. Devadhar also explained to him other activities of the Society.

CARELESS DRIVER CAUSES DEATH OF VICTORIA HORSE.

AN EXEMPLARY FINE.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, a Mahomedan named Kader Kassam was charged for rash and negligent driving. It appears that on the night of the 12th ultimo, one Memon Ibrahim was driving his victoria along Parel Road when the accused who was driving in his dog-cart from the opposite direction drove so carelessly that the shaft of his dog-cart penetrated the horse of the victoria, knocking the animal down. The horse was so badly injured that it had to be killed. In his defence the accused stated that on the left side of the road some repairs to the street were being carried on and so he was compelled to turn his trap to the right side. This Worship convicted the accused and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 125 out of which 100 were to be given to the complainant.

THE JAVERILAL UMIASHANKER YAJNIC LIBRARY.

A meeting of the Managing Committee the above society was held on Wednesday under the presidentship of Mr. Tribhovandas Beerjivandas, J. P., at Madhawbag at 7 p.m. The following resolution was unanimously carried:—

The Committee take note of the lamentable death of the late Mr. Damodardas G. Sukhadwalla who was a patron and a member of the Managing Committee of their library. He was a kind supporter and took a keen interest in the management.

LECTURE ON ANCIENT SCRIBES.

Shams-ul-ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A. Ph. D. will deliver, under the auspices of The Parsee Writers' Association, on Wednesday 10th December 1913, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), a public lecture on "The Ancient Scribes."

DISCARDED SWORDS RAISE A CROWD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

Some interest was created in the Sookea Police district to-day by the finding of five swords and a sword-stick lying on the footpath of Brindaban Mullick's Lane. A large crowd assembled as soon as the discovery was made, and various theories were advanced but the Police idea is that the weapons had been thrown away by persons who feared the discovery of them in their possession.

BURGLARY IN BOMBAY.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY AND CASH.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad Inspector Barnes charged Ibrahim Bawla and Anjemoomian Tajudinet with housebreaking by night and theft in a building of two cash boxes containing currency notes and cash as well as gold and silver ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,519 the property of one Haji Suleman Mahomed.

From the evidence it appears that the first accused had been in the employ of the complainant and was the cousin of the second accused. The complainant who resides at Kaji Syed Street found the padlock of his room broken on Tuesday evening when he discovered that the theft had taken place. The matter was reported to the police and the accused were arrested loitering about the complainant's house. They pleaded guilty and the stolen property was recovered from the house of the second accused. The first accused being a youth was ordered to receive fifteen stripes whilst the second was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN UNLICENSED STABLE.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, heard a case in which a man was charged for the eighth time for keeping an unlicensed stable. The accused's name was Haji Abdulla Babu. He was charged with keeping 58 buffaloes in a stable which had no license.

Mr. Kotwal, who appeared for the accused said there was a suit pending in the High Court in which no decision had been arrived at. The accused had already spent about Rs. 2,000 in repairs and had been put on a mortgage Rs. 18,500. The Health Department wanted his client to spend another Rs. 2,000 in paving the floor. The entire value of the property would not be more than Rs. 20,000.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 25 per day for 25 days, the total aggregating Rs. 625.

EUROPEAN SENTENCED.

THEFT OF A SIGNALLING LAMP.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Deputy Inspector Melville charged a European named Bird with the theft of a signalling lamp, the property of the Tramway Company. It appears that on Tuesday afternoon one Dagru Ambaji, a signaller of the Company had left the lamp near the Police Station and went to attend to some business. The accused removed the lamp and walked off. He was seen doing so however by Mr. Reardon who pointed out the accused when the lamp was missed. The police were informed and the accused was arrested when the lamp was recovered from a lane in which the accused had concealed it. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 10 or in defalt to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE AGAINST A SERANG.

Arzadali, a serang, and Abdul Rehman Mohamed Cassam, tindal of the s.s. Culna, appeared yesterday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. A. H. S. Aston, to answer a charge of receiving and demanding remuneration from three men for shipping, under Section 20 of Act, I of 1859.

Mr. Vijaiker appeared for the complainant while Mr. Solomon defended the accused.

Mr. Solomon at the outset raised a preliminary objection to the proceedings. He said that the complainant was an employee in the steamer when the alleged extortion took place and the charge under Section 20 could not therefore be applied, as the money received could not be said to have have been for the purpose of employment.

Mr. Vijiaker said he could not proceed on the charge as laid against the accused and therefore withdrew the present charge reserving to himself the right to proceed against the accused on any other charge.

His Worship under the circumstances acquitted the accused.

THE PADROADO QUESTION.

The Council General for Portugal in India informs us that the Governor-General of Portuguese India, having learnt the news published by the Press in Rome denouncing the "Concordata" between Portugal and the Holy See on the "Padroado do Oriente," wired to the Portuguese authorities asking for particulars and in reply has received a telegram stating the news to be untrue.

DROWNED AT VICTORIA DOCKS.

At about 11 a.m. on Wednesday whilst Bhika Jina a labourer employed in painting the outside of the steamship Clan Gordon lying in Victoria Docks, accidentally slipped from the scaffold and fell into the dock basin and was drowned. The body has not yet been found.

Mr. Cullyanji Murarji Thacker stands as a candidate for election to the Nagpur Legislative Council as the representative of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Municipalities. The election will probably take place in the first quarter of next year.

It is understood that the Barrackpore residence which the Government of India made over to the Bengal Government when Delhi was declared the Imperial Capital is to remain the permanent property of the local administration.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Some Little Hope.

"The Leader".—Little if any progress towards the solution of the South African problem is apparently being made. The Secretary of State for India has spoken, but the utterance does not seem to be one that will be followed by any decisive event. We have no doubt that Lord Crewe sympathises with our countrymen in trouble, but the anxiety not to offend the Ministers of a self-governing colony seems to have so dominated the mind of our amiable Secretary of State that he was careful not to be too plain in expressing his sympathy. Lord Crewe is a member of his Majesty's Government and probably felt that he had less freedom to speak than the Viceroy of India. His lordship would perhaps have been more at ease if the Cabinet had decided to do something tangible for the Indian sufferers. No doubt the Secretary of State said that he was speaking only for himself, but he added that he did not know that his colleagues held a different opinion. If we are safe in assuming that Lord Crewe spoke the mind of the Cabinet, it may probably be said that his Majesty's Government think that the £3 tax should be abolished, that there should be an enquiry not only into the charges of brutal ill-treatment of the Indian strikers in Natal but into all outstanding questions, and further, that the inquiry should not be conducted by the South African Government acting by themselves. Lord Crewe added that the latter were not likely to agree to the inclusion of any South African Indians in the committee of inquiry. May the inference be drawn that there will be no objection to an independent investigation itself and none, too, to the inclusion of one or more Indians from India in the committee of investigation? If this deduction can be drawn from Lord Crewe's cautious utterance, it may be said that some little hope of an acceptable settlement is visible.

The Pro-Boers.

"Indu Prakash".—We would ask the Anglo-Indian sympathisers of the Boers to consider if a Government that has admittedly broken faith with Indians can be implicitly trusted and men like Mr. Ritch, whose interests are only those of truth can be put down as down-right liars? Never was a stronger case made for the Government of India forming their own committee and sending it out into the land of the proverbially inhospitable Boer to hold an independent inquiry on the spot. The English newspapers who agitated and secured the release of a woman of doubtful English origin from the iron clutches of the Czar of all the Russias should know that their sense of justice and fair play was never more required than now, when the children of a great historic country, the possession of which alone gives a meaning to 'British Empire,' are being treated in a way which self-respecting John Bull would not have tolerated for a moment. The Anglo-Indian journals would do a better service to themselves and to the empire by siding with the just cause of Indians than by gracelessly attacking a generous and noble Viceroy and sympathising with the Boers.

Matter for Gratification.

"The Hindu".—Reuter has wired a summary of the reply made by Lord Crewe to a Deputation of Indians that waited on his Lordship yesterday in regard to the recent happenings in South Africa. A perusal of the Secretary of State's pronouncement would show that it is generally sympathetic. It might be recollected that when the question was discussed in the House of Lords on July 30th last, Lord Crewe enunciated the principle of non-interference with a self-governing Colony and the doctrine of allowing—because there was, in his opinion, no other alternative—the South African white voters to pursue a policy towards the races they hated, which they thought best. This extremely irritating speech aroused widespread indignation and disgust, and subsequent events have amply shown that his hope as to the willingness of the South African authorities to administer the law sympathetically and tactfully has been completely shattered. Lord Crewe has, however, not repudiated his dangerous theory in the speech he made yesterday; nor has he clearly told the Deputation what the Imperial Government intends to do to bring the South African Government to its senses. But it is matter for profound gratification that the British Government have so far been affected by the intense public feeling in India on this subject as to realise the need for declaring—though in terms all too mild—their general sympathy with the grievances of Indians that have led to the present crisis.

The Need for Suspicion.

"The Englishman".—We believe that the Opposition, if we may apply that word to several different schools of action, which have the common idea of altering the British character of the administration, is perfectly well aware that the Services Commission will achieve nothing of itself, but it welcomes the Commission as adding one more to the many means of propagating the ideal of Swaraj. That is why the non-official European community in India must watch the Commission with as much suspicion as it watches the Congress or a meeting in College Square. However, as indicated, it is time that the attitude of waiting were now altered to one of definite assertion, for, otherwise the community which, equally with the European services, has made India what it is, may suddenly find that the administration of the country is in the hands of those who really, absurd as it may seem, believe that the European connection in trade, as well as in other directions, is hurtful to the country.

"Drivelling Cowardice."

"Saturday Review".—For drivelling cowardice we cannot recall any political act in twenty years or so that equals this release of Mr. Larkin. Men, straight men, out of politics, pressed hard by fortune, will sink low to save their livelihood. But there really seems at times to be no depth which politicians will not sink to that they may keep their high offices. This deplorable failing in men otherwise honourable was long ago remarked by a great Liberal, Lord Brougham. But we doubt if Brougham imagined a Ministry so craven, so cringing, as Mr. Asquith's to-day.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

COTTON BALES IN DISPUTE.

COMMISSION ISSUED FOR EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

GUMANSING CHATRASINGH *v.* PRITHIRAJ AND OTHERS.

This was a motion on behalf of the defendants for the issuing of a Commission to examine the defendant's witnesses at Dhulia and Jalgaon.

The suit has been filed by the plaintiff to recover 51 bales of cotton sent to the defendant at Bombay. The defence is that although the bales of cotton were sent to the defendant, yet later on it was agreed between the plaintiff and the defendant that the defendants should hold them over for a certain party who was indebted to the defendans. This was done by an oral agreement in a village in Khandesh and the defendant wanted a commission to be issued for the purpose of proving this oral agreement and such other matters. The suit originally came on for hearing before Beaman Judge on 8th August, 1913, as the plaintiff was absent, thesuit was dismised. Ultimately the suit was restored on board by Justice Daver on the plaintiff's application made on 22nd September, 1913. Mr. Jafferbhai appeared for the defendants in support of the notice of motion.

Mr. R. D. Wadia appeared to show cause against the notice of motion. Mr. Jafferbhai submitted that the defendants' witnesses had been pesent in Bombay when the suit was first heard and. dismissed for want of absence of the plaintiff. All the parties belonged to Khandesh and the defendants' witnesses had no desire to come down to Bombay again in order to give evidence. They were material witnesses and if the commission was not issued by His Lordship, grave injustice would be done to his client's case, because the defendant would be the only witness on his own behalf.

Mr. Wadia (for the plaintiff) submitted that the defendant's application was not a bona-fide one. If his witnesses came once why should they refuse to come now? The defendants were trying to do away with their property in Bombay and they had a perfectly false defence. His Lordship should not therefore order the issuing of a commission.

His Lordship ordered that a commission should be issued forthwith to Dhulia and Jalgaon.

Solicitors for plaintiff:—Sabnis and Garegaonkar.

Solicitors for defendants:—Shroff, Dinshaw and Dharamsey.

ALLEGED SUPPRESSION OF AGREEMENTS.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

DADABHAI FRAMJI OLIAJI VS. JAMSETJI FRAMJI KHARAS AND OTHERS.

The plaintiff in this suit prays that the defendants may be ordered to pay to himself and his brother (the third defendant), as executors of their father Framji, the sum of Rs. 10,643 with interest, or that, in the alternative, the partnership between the plaintiff and the third defendant, on the one hand, and the first and second defendants, of the other, may be declared to be dissolved from the date of the filing of this suit and that accounts may be taken and the affairs of the partnership he wound up under the directions of the Court.

The plaintiff states that one Framji Dadabhai Oliaji, who was carrying on business in piece-goods in partnership with the first and second defendants under the name and style of Jamsetji Framji and Co., died on 20th August 1908, leaving him surviving his two sons, the plaintiff and the third defendant, who were appointed executors of his last will and testament. Being young and inexperienced, the plaintiff left the probate proceedings in the hands of his brother, who, finding on enquiry from the first defendant that the amount due by the partnership firm to Framji was Rs. 10,643, entered that amount in the schedule to the petition for probate.

The plaintiff and his brother were unwilling to continue the partnership and desired to be paid off their share; but the first defendant informed them that, if the partnership were wound up then, there would be heavy losses which could be avoided by continuing the business, which had prospects of recouping in the next year. At the same time, the first defendant alleged that under a verbal agreement between him and the deceased Framji the partnership was to continue notwithstanding the death of any of the partners. Relying on these representations, the plaintiff allowed the sum of Rs. 10,643 to remain to the credit of their father's account as their share in the capital of the firm, but was not allowed to take any part in the business. The plaintiff believes that the first defendant then drew out large sums of monies from the partnership and both the defendants made away with a large part of the stock-in-trade. Ultimately, the business was wound up and the balance-sheet showed heavy losses.

THE CHARGES.

The plaintiff charges the first defendant with suppressing the written agreement of the partnership and with fabricating accounts. The losses alleged to have been suffered subsequently to their father's death were, the plaintiff alleges, not really suffered at all, and, if losses were incurred, they were entirely due to the gross negligence and fraudulent conduct of the first and second defendants. The plaintiff, therefore, asks that accounts may be taken of the partnership and the amount found due may be paid to him, and his brother, who had to be made a defendant as he refused to join the plaintiff in asking for accounts.

CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

The first defendant denies having ever told the third defendant that the amount due by the partnership to the deceased Framji was Rs. 10,643. He gave instructions to the second defendant, who was managing the business, to ascertain the amount and communicate it to the third defendant, but he is not aware whether any communication was made to the third defendant.

Under the agreement of partnership made on 9th October 1906, it was provided that, if any of the partners died before the expiration of the three years' period agreed upon, his interest in the partnership was to determine. Framji died before the expiration of that period, and, after a discussion of the three alternatives placed before the plaintiff and his brother by him (the first defendant), they accepted the proposal to continue as partners in their father's place and continue his share up to the time when the three years would expire. This new agreement thereupon came into force, superseding the old agreement with Framji. Any claim now made by the plaintiff as an executor of his father for taking accounts of the original partnership or recovering any sum due by it would be barred by the Statute of Limitation. He (the first defendant) is ready and willing to have the accounts of the new partnership taken, which, he says, will show a large amount as due to him, which he counterclaims.

The defendant denies that the plaintiff was not allowed to take any part in the business. As a matter of fact, plaintiff had for several months prior to his father's death attended the shop and was paid a salary of Rs. 15 per month. After their father's death, plaintiff and his brother attended as partners and kept themselves acquainted with the affairs of the new partnership.

He admits that he drew out certain sums of money from the partnership, but he did so to repay himself a partion of the large advance made by him to the firm. When in 1909, it was found that the business was working at a loss, it was agreed between all the partners to close it from the Divali of the year 1909. He repudiates all liability for the losses, as the second defendant was the sole managing agent of the firm.

REFERRED TO COMMISSIONER OF ACCOUNTS.

After the pleadings were read, an order was passed referring the suit to the Commissioner for taking accounts. Plaintiff to deposit Rs. 500 for costs before being entitled to go on with the reference.

Mr. Desai and the Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Jinnah appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. K. B. Dastur and Mr. H. M. Mehta appeared for the third defendant.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Nadirshaw and Darashaw.

Solicitors for the first defendant: Pestonji, Rustim, Kola and Co.

Solicitors for the third defendant: Jehangir, Mehta and Somji.

DISPUTE OVER INSOLVENT'S ASSETS.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

S. R. BOMANJI *v.* JOHAR AL MULCHAZD, A FIRM.

The plaintiff in this suit states that, on the 18th August 1909, he advanced to one Demetracopulo Rs. 75,000, for which the latter hypothecated to the plaintig certain goods of his, consiting of different kinds of seeds. The goods were stared in Demetracopulo's godown at Kalyan Street, which was stated by him to be in the possession of the Bank of Bombay. When the plaintiff went to take possession of the godown by putting his lock on it, he was told by Demetracopulo's manager that it was in the possession of the defendant. The plaintiff thereupon filed a suit against Demetracopulo and got a receiver appointed, who put his lock on the godown. The defendant then came forward and claimed that the goods of the insolvetn in the godown at Kalayan Street and in another godown at Poona Street were in his possession under a mortgage executed by Demetracopulo on the 15th September 1909.

On the defendant agreeing to hold the sale proceeds of all the goods alleged to be mortgaged to him until the further order of the Court, to allow plaintiff to take particulars of the said goods, and to give inspection of the account sales of the goods to the plaintiff an order was passed by consent whereby the Receiver was ordered to remove his seals from the godown. Subsequently, by the decree in his suit, the plaintiff obtained payment of part of the amount due to him, but a sum of Rs. 25,000 still remains due to him on the security of the said goods.

The defendant thereafter got into possession of the goods and sold the same by auction. Included in the goods sold were three lots of rapeseed, amounting in all to 1,653 bags, which were claimed by certain persons on the ground that they had been obtained from them by Demetracopulo by fraud. Suits were held against these claimants by the defendant to establish his title to the goods; but the suits were referred to arbitrators, who decided that in each case the goods were not validly mortgaged to the defendant. They, however, awarded Rs. 1,500 to the defendant and decrees in accordance with the awards have been made.

THE PLAINTIFF'S CLAIMS.

The plaintiff alleges that the suits were referred to arbitration by the defendant without consulting him or obtaining his consent. He, therefore, claims to be entitled to see the evidence on which the arbitrators decided against the defendant, so that he may be able to judge whether the arbitration was a fair and *bona-fide* proceeding. The plaintiff also desires to be satisfied that a certain sum of Rs. 12,000 alleged by the defendant to be paid to one Shamji Shivji on behalf of Demetracopulo was actually so paid. The latter denies having authorised any such payment, though the defendant charges that amount in his account against Demetracopulo and the plaintiff, alleging that his total claim as mortgagee amounted to Rs. 1,42,968-8-9, whilst the proceeds from the sale of the goods amounted only to Rs. 1, 37,618-2-9.

The plaintiff, therefore prays that the defendant may be ordered to give full information as to the arbitrations and the evidence on which the arbitrators decided the matters alleged to be referred to them and that the defendant be ordered to establish his right t charge the sum of Rs. 12,000 as against the plaintiff.

THE DEFENCE VERSION.

The defendants' case is that no sum of Rs. 75,000 was advanced by the plaintiff to Demetracopulo, for which the latter hypothecated any goods to the plaintiff. At the time when the plaintiff went to take posession of the godown in Kalyan Street, they (the defendants) were already in possession of the godowns in Kalyan Street as well as in Poona street. They say that lay on an agreement, made in September 1909 between themselves and Demetracopulo, they agreed to advance to the latter from time to time monies on the security of seeds and gunny bags to the extent of 90 per cent. of the market value of such goods and that the same should have been delivered to the defendants in their godown, provided that such advance was not to exceed three lakhs of rupees. There were further provisions for the payment of interest at 7½ per cent. per annum and commission on the value of all good pledged in the event of the loan exceeding one lakh of rupees. This agreement was never disputed by the plaintiff.

On the 16th of September 1909, the defendants advanced to Demetracopulo the sum of Rs. 1,29,000 on the security of the goods in the two godowns, which Demetracopulo represented to be of the value of Rs. 1,51,685. They say that the goods which were the subject matter of the three suits referred to by the plaintiff were not in either of the two godowns in the possession of the defendants at the time when the consent order was passed, but were in the possession of the police from whom they were subsequently taken by the Receiver appointed in the said suits. So that, on the 16th September, they (the defendants) were in possession of the goods in the two godowns, and they deny that the 1,653 bags of repeseed were included in the goods sold under the said consent order or that they formed part of the goods hypothecated to the plaintiff. These bags of rapeseed were delivered to the defendants by Demetracopulo as further security for a further advance of Rs. 12,000 to be paid on his behalf to one Shamji Shivji. The said bags were purchased by Demetracopulo from certain firms, who on the 17th September filed complaints against him for obtaining these bags from them by cheating. The bags were thereupon taken possession of by the police at their instance.

The defendants then filed suits against the claimants, but by agreement among the parties, the suit were referred to arbitration. The Receiver appointed under orders passed in those suits sold the 1,653 bags and paid over the sale proceeds to the persons entitled to receive them. The said bags therefore, were never in the possession of the defendants after the police took charge of them. And as to the reference to arbitration, the defendants maintain that they were under no obligation to consult the plaintiff or obtain his consent to the arbitration.

The defendants say that they have no record of the evidence or other materials on which the arbitrators gave their decision and submit that the plaintiff is not entitled to the reliefs claimed by him.

In addition to the two sums of Rs. 1,29,000 and Rs. 12,000, the defendants claim the sum of Rs. 9,356-4-0 in respect of interest and commission on the advances and the expenses incurred by them in defending their title as mortgagees of the said goods. After giving credit for all the sums received by them, the defendants say that a total sum of Rs. 12,740-1-3 is still due to them as mortgagees of the said goods, which sum they now counterclaim.

The case is proceeding.

Mr. R. D. Wadia, with the Advocate General and Mr. Raikes appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. V. F. Taraporevala and Mr. Jardine appeared for the defendants.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Payne and Company.

Solicitors for defendants:—Madhavji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ABETMENT OF MURDER.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

IRAPPA SIDRAMAPPA *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. F. W. Baker, Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who agreeing with the one Assessor, and disagreeing with the other Assessor, found the accused guilty of the offence of the abetment of the murder of one Shivappa under Sections 109 and 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—The deceased Shivappa had criminal intimacy with the wife of the present accused. The accused and his cousin Shimappa Degi nal conspired together and on the 1st July, while Shivappa Valji was sleeping with his wife in the verandah of his house, the accused and Shimappa came there and Shimappa stabbed the deceased with a knife in the abdomen, causing a wound through which his entrails protruded. The cry of the deceased awoke other members of the household and the deceased's brother came out of a room close by where a lamp was burning. By the light of this lamp Shimappa was seen standing by the deceased's head and the accused standing by his feet with a stick. The accused then ran away. An immediate alarm was raised and attempts were made to stop the bleeding and replace the intestines. The deceased however died next morning. He was conscious and able to speak to the last and gave he names of his assailants. The accused and Shimappa absconded and were not to be found in the village. The accused was not arrested till 31st July. Shimappa is still at large.

THE DEFENCE.

The accused's defence was that the intimacy was of two years' standing, and therefore he would have revenged himself before. He absconded after the murder because he feared that the police would harass him.

Mr. Kelkar on behalf of the accused-appellant urged that the appellant was wrongly convicted under Sections 109 and 302 of the Indian Penal Code. The case for the prosecution was inconsistent and improbable. The facts that the deceased did not disclose the names of the appellant and Shimappa to the Police patel, but gave out the names at lay—break to the punch pointed to the conclusion that that statement was perhaps due to an afterthought. The witnesses for the prosecution were all interested persons.

THE JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence. Mr. Justice Heaton in the course of his judgment said that it was argued first of all that the facts were inconsistent and improbable. His Lordship did not see good reason for supposing that that was the case. It was then contended that the proper inference from the facts proved was, first, that the crime was not murder, and, secondly, the present accused was not the person who was present there. He thought undoubtedly that the crime was murder. He thought that natural inference from all the surrounding circumstances in the case was that of murder. There were no circumstances in the present case which justified that it was no murder. He also thought that the present appellant was the person who was present there. For these reasons he was of opinion that conviction and sentence should be confirmed.

Mr. Kelkar appeared on behalf of the accused-appellant.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

RECOGNIZANCE BOND.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

MIR HUSEN ABDOOL RAHIMAN *v.* KING-EMPEROR.

This was an application for Revision made by one Mir Husen Abdool Rahiman. A complaint under Section 290 of the Indian Penal Code was lodged against the applicant before the Second Class Magistrate of Karjat. On the 6th of January, 1913, the applicant was bound by a personal recognizance to appear before that Magistrate. He was directed to appear before that Magistrate on the 17th January. On that date the applicant was ill and so he sent a sick certificate given by the Assistant Surgeon of Kalyan. Not being satisfied with the certificate the Magistrate of Karjat issued on its own motion a notice to the petitioner under Section 514 of the Criminal Procedure Code to show cause why the recognizance should not be forfeited. In the meantime the case under Section 290 I. P. C., was transferred to the Second Class Magistrate of Khalapur, and ultimately the case was transferred to the First Class Magistrate of Panwel. The Magistrate of Kholapur sent the papers of the case to the Magistrate at Panwel, but continued with the proceedings under Section 514 of the Criminal Procedure Code and forfeited the bond and directed the petitioner to pay Rs. 25. Being dissatisfied with the order, the applicant appealed t the District Magistrate of Kolaba on the 5th of July. The District Magistrate on the 12th of July summarily dismissed the appeal.

Their Lordships set aside the order forfeiting the amount and ordered the amount to be refunded.

Mr. Justice Shah in delivering the judgment of the Court, said admittedly the bond for appearance was before a Magistrate at Karjat and the default in appearance had taken place before the same Magistrate. The learned District Magistrate was of opinion that legally the forfeiting was not empowered under Section 514 of the C. P. C., but the illegality was condoned by Section 531. He was of opinion that the Magistrate had no jurisdiction to make the order under Section 514 Cr. P. Code under which the Magistrate before whom the petitioner had to appear alive had jurisdiction, Section 531 has no application. It only related to proceedings in a wrong place and did not touch a case of this kind where under specific provisions of Section 514 a particular Magistrate was empowered.

This order was not also covered by Section 529 of the Code. It was true that it was not also mentioned in Section 30 but in the absence of any provision which condone such an unauthorised order, he was of opinion that it should not be allowed to stand. The learned Government Pleader referred to Section 537 of the Code to show that it is merely an irregularity and as there was no failure of justice, the order should not be set aside. But that Section contemplated an order by a magistrate of competent jurisdiction.

The order forfeiting the amount should therefore he set aside and amount of bond recovered be refunded.

Mr. Justice Heaton: The magistrate's want of jurisdiction is not one of these matters secured by any provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. B. V. Desai appeared on behalf of the applicant. The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 5TH OF DECEMBER, 1913.

Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

31-13, 636-11—Madh. K. and C., Chhaginlal Balkissondas v. Jainarayen Kanhialal a firm, Malvi H. M. and R.

45-13, 563-13—Little and Co., Narrandas Canji a firm v. Dewji Khetsey Jetha and anr., Ard. H. D. and Co.

Before Mr. Justice Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Summary Suit for Disposal (in Chambers.)

1073-13—Payne & Co. Trembak Jinabhai a firm v. Valibhai Kaderbhai a firm.

For Consent Decree (in Court.)

779-09—Dhanjishaw & B., N. C. Pramanuk v. Messrs. Price Wills & Reeves a firm Little & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1245-12—Mulji & Nana Yesoo Padwal v Sitabai widow & ors. Dastur & Co Part Heard 4th Nov. 1913.

For hearing on Exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

502-07—Sm. B. and C., The Advocate-General of Bombay and anr. v. Dayabhai Tapedas and ors., Ragh. N. and Co., Edg. G. W. and Co.

For hearing on Exceptions to Special Commissioner's Report.

1113-12—Sm. B. and C., Keshow Raghoba Lote v. Kashinath Ganpatrao Khatwole, Kanga and S.

Long Causes.

223-06—Payne & Co. The Advocate-General Bombay & anr. v. Moosa Haji Hassam & ors. Bhai K & G Matu J. & M., (for further hearing).

621-13—Jamsetji R & D Ramkissondas v. Shyanlal Mohanlal Madhowvi K & C.

336-13—Mulla & M Minocher Merwanji Pavri & anr. Pestonji Dhunjibhoy & Co. a firm & ors. Wadia G & Co.

79-13—Judah & S (for a pauper) Manaji Jaganith Bhat kar v. Laxman Bhatkar & ors. Purmanand & Co. (for a pauper.)

1180-13—Jamsetji R & D Rughunath Premaji Co a firm v. Shivnarayen Parbhulal Edgelow G W & Co.

783-12—Judah and S Balaji Dhondiba Dhore and anr. v. Pandooji Rowji Dhore and ors Jamsetji R and D.

51-13—Mulla and M Messrs Khimji Meghji a firm v. Jamnabai widow and anr. Dastur and Co.

509-11—Ardashir H D & Co. Esmail Molla and anr v. Haji Abdul Latiff Mahomed Habib Suffeney & ors. Pestonji R K & Co Little & Co Payne & Co.

230-13—Khunderao L & M Babulal Bhagwandas v. Alli Mahomed Gulam Husein Manecklal & T.

234-13—Man. J H & Co Sonoo Pamji Khopkar ors. v Luxman Pamji and ors Tyabjee D & Co Dubash and Co.

259-13—Dikshit and P Shejmal Maguaji v. Janardan Balkrishna Bhatodekar and anr Sabnis and G.

300-13—Dastur and Co Hathibhai Cullanji v. Versoy Poonja and anr. Madhowji K & C Motichand and D.

332-13—C P D Cunha Krishna Ramji and ors v. Essaji Moosaji Jehangir and S.

342-13—Nadirshaw and D Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy v. Rahim Jusub Shroff D & D.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

562-12—Payne & Co. Sheavallah Ruttonji Bomonji v. Joharmal Mulchand a firm Madh K. & Ch.

Short Causes.

761-13—Jam R & D Sunderdas Vassanji v. Chaturbhuj Calleanji a firm Bhimji & Co.

Long Causes.

810-11—Shroff D. & D. Nandibai v. Vasanji Haridas & ors. Maneckhlal & Ty. Madh. K. & C.

1280-12—Dikshit and P., Khanderao Nana Moroba v. Vasantrao Nana Moroba and ors., Daph. F. and D., Mulji and Th.

150-12—Sabnis & G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite & ors. v. Ganpat Mahadeo Mohite & ors. Shamrao M. & H.

77-13—Daphtary F. & D. Venubai Widow v. Narayen Ganpatrao & ors. Tyabjee D. & Co.

1319-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd. Payne & Co.

355-11—Payne & Co. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Mirza Mahomed Shirazi Shroff D. & D.

O. S. 312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Patell & Ez.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Girdharidas & anr. Jamsetji R. & D.

486-13—Wadia G. and Co., Purkha Dolla and Co., a firm v Gulam Hussein Abdulally and ors. Patel and Ez.

498-13—Dikshit and P. Maganlal Ranchhod and ors. v Manecklal Ghellabhai Maneklal and Ty.

390-13—Little and Co., Messrs. Weld and Co., a firm v Girdharilal Narayandas Tyabjee and Co.

1223-12—D. J. Mantri Moreshwar Narayen and ors. v Gajanan Narayen and ors. D. J. Mantri.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

277-13—Motichand and D Sakinabai and ors v Noorbhoy Abdulhussein & ors. Payne and Co. part heard.

109-13—Motichand & D Muncherji Byramji v Limji Nowroji Banaji v Pestonji R K & C. not to be called on till the 9th December.

125-06—Nanu H and Co. Mulji Haridas v Lalji Umersey and ors. Little & Co. Nanu H & Co.

806-13—Crawford B & Co John Martin v Charles Harry Rogers and anr. Ardeshir H D & Co.

1015-13—Jamsedjee R and D Ahmed Azam Hoosein Mansoor v Mogul Haideralli Gulam Husein D J Mantri.

385-13—Malvi H M & R R D Sethna v Manoredas Harakchand & ors Jamsetjee R and D.

378-13 D J Mantri Frederick Hannibai de Brito v Jehangir R Patell Patell & Ez.

382-13—D. J Mantri the same v the same and anr. Patell & Ez.

398-13—E F Nicholson The Secretary of State for India in Council v A. M. Jeewanji & Co a firm Payne & Co.

403-13—Captain & N Lukhamsey Hirji Meisheri v The All India United Insurance Co. Ld. Payne & Co.

419-13—Forbes & Co Sebastian Domingos v Quinny Pedro Domingos Quinny Southam B & Co.

346-13—Little & Co Messrs Weld & Co a firm v Kashiram Raochordas Tyabji D & Co.

425-13—Unwella P & P Jehangir Cursetji Bhapse v Gopaldas Navnitdas Harilal & Co.

427-13—Patell & Ez. Gulam Hossein Abdullag and anr. v Abdul Kayam Abdul Hoosim and anr. Mano J. H. & Co.

316-13—Dubash & Co. Cursetji Dossabhoy Commissariatwalla v. Burjorji Framji Commissariatwalla & ors. Motichand & D Man J H & Co.

255-13—Soonderdas & Co. Thackersey Gopalji v. Hardevdas Mohanlal Mehta & Dal.

441-13—Amin & Desai Chamniram Dalaji & Co. a firm v. Kunjbihari Govindrao Joshi Khand L. & M.

339-13—Crawford B. & Co. Mahomedalli Gulam Husein Miya Jon & ors. v. Rahimtoolla Khalakdina Craw. B. & Co. & ors. Payne & Co.

345-13—Man J. H. & Co. Bai Navajbai widow v. Behramji Cooverji Darukhanawalla M. B. Chottia.

362-13—Dubash & Co. Sarabai widow v. Alli Mahomed Allarakhia Vachha & Co.

371-13—Edg-G-W. & Co. Harachand Vamchand & anr. Damji Herji & Co. Ard. H. D. & Co. a firm & ors. Manecklal & Ty.

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SAPAT LOTION.

An efficient remedy for ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy, rupture in feet, biles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days.

Price As 4 per bottle.

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The Ladies' Drink.

Unsurpassed for Purity.

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This Brain Tonic Badam Pak contains, almonds, pistaches, safron, Sarasparilla and various valuable drugs, so it radically cures Indigestion, Cough, Constipation, Piles, Impurity, and Poorness of Blood, Nervousness, Brain Fag, General Debility, etc. It is a best Brain Refreshing Tonic in this season. Ans. 12 for Bombay 1 seer (of 11 ounces) and Rs. 2-4-0 for 4 seers' tin. Postage extra.

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PUNJABI SALEM MISREE PAKA.

This food-medicine is composed of milk, salep, safron, sarsaparilla and many marvellous indigenous drugs. It radically cures Indigestion, Cough, Constipation, Piles, Impurity of Blood Nervous and General Debility, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Fistula and all Skin Diseases. Efficacious in this season. Re. 1 for Bombay seer, (11 ounces) Rs. 2 and As. 4 for 3 seers tin. Postage extra.

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MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE LAND.

COMMITTEES FOR EVERY TOWN.

"FORWARD TO VICTORY."

Mr. Lloyd George presided over a house dinner given by the National Liberal Club to the members of the Land Inquiry Committee, on Nov. 11. The guests included Mr. C. Roden Buxton, Mr. B. Seebohm Rowntree, Mr. R. Winfrey, M.P., Mr. E. G. Hemmerde, M.P., E. Richard Cross, Mr. J. Ian Macpherson, M.P., Mr. Ellis Davies, M.P., Mr. J. St. G. Heath (secretary), and Mr. R L. Reiss (head organiser of the Rural Inquiry).

The Marquis of Lincolnshire (president of the National Liberal Club) was unable to be present owing to the death of his sister-in-law, Lady Carrington, and Mr. A. H. Dyke Acland, chairman of the Inquiry Committee, was prevented from attending by illness.

Mr. Lloyd George in proposing the toast of the evening, said he did so "with great satisfaction and with great conviction, because there is no man in the room who knows the character and magnitude of the work undertaken and put through by the members of the Land Inquiry Committee better than I do.

I had the pleasure of setting them to their task, and I take great pride in the fact that I chose such a first-class reliable body of men.

They communicated with thousands of persons in the rural districts, and received some 4,000 replies of the most elaborate kind from those acquainted with rural conditions and with our agrarian system. The inquiries were answered by men of every class, condition, creed and party; indeed, nothing could present a greater contrast than the methods of the committee and those imagined by our opponents. The latter's notion was that we were engaged in a kind of scavengering expedition to pick up all the tittle-tattle and scandal about village squires, and lords and dukes and earls. (Laughter.) That is their notion of politics —(cheers)—and when they talk of promoting a great policy that is what they mean by it.

STARTLING RESULTS IN THE TOWNS.

Somebody after a good deal of scouting and touting, got hold of the questions, and published them, and two or three of their leading papers were so struck with the relevancy of these that they admitted they were not what they had anticipated, and that they were very fair. That is a great advance.

The first chapter of the result of the committee's work had been issued, and contained the completest account of the land system in rural districts that anyone had had the opportunity of reading. When the urban section was published it would be found to be equally adequate and convincing.

The urban investigations had covered conditions of life in 263 towns. Over 83 per cent. of the towns with populations of 100,000 which were applied to for information had furnished it, and municipal officers, town clerks, medical officers of health, &c., had given the greatest assistance. "I take this opportunity," said the Chancellor, "of expressing our gratitude to them. I do not know of any refusal to give information. We shall have, when that book is published, the same impartial investigation and the same startling results."

THE TORY REACTIONARIES.

Coming to the question of the policy, Mr. Lloyd George said there had been a very remarkable change of attitude in the Tory party with regard to the land campaign. Their first attitude was one of fright and panic, and they started shelling out programmes without any preliminary inquiry or investigation. They improvised committees, programmes and measures. Then came the people who really dominated the Tory party. The first set were those who do the work of the Tory party, the workingmen of the party, upon whom the party depends at elections, but who do not control the policy of the party.

Mr. Bonar Law said there are "reactionary elements in our party," and anyone reading between the lines knew what he meant. They knew that Lord Henry Bentinck, Mr. Joynson Hicks, Mr. Hills, Mr. Leslie Scott and others were to be thrown over because the reactionary elements dominate the party.

In consequence a circular was issued by a duke's brother saying, "You are to take no notice of the land campaign, except to deride it. So they started laughing, and every snob in the Troy party who would like to pass for a swell began to imitate the vacant laughter of the dukes.

There were real serious evils which they themselves admitted for three weeks.

He proceeded: "Hundreds of thousands of people are underpaid—and underpayment was not a matter of cash, but a matter of food and famine and hunger to millions of people. The Tories admit there are scores of thousands of houses where they would not stable their own horses. The food which is required for hundreds of thousands of families is trampled for sport. They admit it, and the only answer they have to give was the buffooneries of F. E. Smith.

IN SPITE OF ALL JEERS.

"We will take it their answer is the only contribution they are prepared to make. It is not ours. The first thing we shall do, in spite of every gibe and sneer is to see that these facts are disseminated throughout the kingdom.

"I am not at all disconcerted about Reading and Linlithgow by-elections," Mr. Lloyd George went on, "not in the slightest, and I am not saying that because it is the business of a man on the losing side to pooh-pooh every little defeat. That is not the point.

"It is not merely that there are explanations, the most prominent of which is probably Jim Larkin. I am not dwelling upon that at all, but, at any rate, as far as the land policy was concerned, there was no time to present it to those constituencies. It was not complete. We had not our organisation even set up.

"We are setting it up with the same care as has been displayed throughout the whole of this business.

"We are doing it quietly, carefully, patiently, and when the time comes you will find that that organisation will be as effective as that which we set up for the purpose of investigation, and it will just as irresistibly go forward to victory. (Cheers.)

"In the cousre of the next fortnight you will find our committees are complete, and that then our campaign will spread all over the United Kingdom.

"We are seeking to shirk no other issue. Every other issue that comes before the Government will be treated on its merits.

"But because there are questions of Ulster and Welsh Disestablishment in course of settlement is that any reason why we should ignore the deplorable conditions of our rural conditions and of our slums? (Cries of "No.") On the contrary we have got to go on.

"The Liberal party is not a concern that is going to be wound up at the moment Home Rule is passed. It is a prosperous going concern, and we mean to keep it going.

"It has showered great benefits on the people of this country, and will continue to do so, and amongst the greatest will be that emancipation of the land from the unreasonable, oppressive, grinding conditions which have proved such a detriment to the well-being of the rural community and which have caused so much misery."—The "Daily Chronicle."

BOMBAY VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

STEADY PROGRESS DURING PAST YEAR.

The following Government Resolution on the Annual Administration Reports of the Bombay Veterinary College and the Civil Veterinary Department, in Bombay Presidency, including the Annual Report of the Glanders and Farcy Department in Bombay, for 1912-13, appears in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

Under Mr. Hewlett's careful and energetic superintendence, the Bombay Veterinary College continued during the year under review to show good results. The attendance has improved, the percentage of students who passed the annual professional examination has risen and the College earned a favourable report from the Examination Committee. Graduates from the College appear to have no difficulty in finding employment and it is a feature of great promise that some have taken up private practice and are succeeding in their enterprise. There is still unfortunately considerable difficulty in obtaining suitable candidates from Sind for entry at the College. At a residential College situated as this is in Parel the organisation of games for the students is a matter of great importance. The Principal has made the most of the facilities for the purpose which the College grounds afford and further improvements are being carried out.

Except a short period of absence while on privilege leave, Lieut.-Colonel Maxwell remained in charge of the Civil Veterinary Department throughout the year, during which steady progress was maintained. The total number of dispensaries now stands at 46, three new dispensaries having been opened during the year. There were fewer outbreaks of contagious disease than in the preceding year and the mortality was less except in the case of anthrax, rinderpest, and foot and mouth disease. The losses from rinderpest were by far the most serious and though the disease was more prevalent than in 1911-12, the number of anti-rinderpest inoculations was less by one-third. An explanation of the decrease should have been given in the report. The large increase of 4,334 in the number of non-contagious cases treated by Veterinary Assistants while on tour, and of 19,067 in the number of cases treated by them at the dispensaries themselves are most satisfactory features of the year's operations, and show a marked growth in the public confidence in the efficacy of scientific methods of treatment. The Governor in Council is especially pleased to note the systematic effort which is being made to win the confidence of the people and to encourage Veterinary Assistants to interest themselves in the conditions prevailing in the villages within a radius of five or six miles of their dispensaries.

In Sind seven veterinary dispensaries were working throughout the year. With the aid of a generous gift of Rs. 7,000 made by Seth Goverdhandas of Tatta, the District Local Board, Karachi, has undertaken the construction of a new dispensary at Tatta, the foundation-stone of which was laid on the last day of the year, work having meantime been started in temporary quarters on the 20th March 1913. The successful development of the department in the Provice in future undoubtedly depends on the provision of trained local Veterinary Graduates to take charge of dispensaries as they are opened, and it is unfortunate that, in spite of the award of scholarships from Government, students willing to attend the College at Bombay are not forthcoming.

During the year the administration of the Glanders and Farcy Department continued to be satisfactory.

BOOKS PROSCRIBED.

Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette" contained the following notifications:—

The Governor in Council is pleased to declare all copies of the following books wherever found, to be forfeited to His Majesty:—

"Jange Balkan" (The Balkan War), Volume I, by Munshi Mustapha Sayadli of Navsari, printed at the "Gujarat" Printing Press, Ahmedabad, on the ground that it contains on pages 131 to 133, 176, 177, and other pages, allegations against the European Powers and against Europeans generally of deliberate and systematic rapacity and treachery towards Mahomedans and Mahomedan Powers:

"Kanpurki Khuni Dastan" (*i.e.*, "The bloody story of Cawnpore"), compiled by Maulavi Khaja Hasan Nizami of Delhi, Chief Editor of the "Tauhid" of Meerut, and printed at the "Tauhid" Press, Meerut, on the ground that it contains on pages 21—22 and 27—28, and other pages, suggestions that the British Government will not respect the religion or the lives of its subjects:

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, December* 4.)

Major T. A. F. R. Oldfield, on return to duty, to be Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

Sanction is accorded to the Coroner of Bombay to appoint Dr. William Nunan, M.D., D.Ch., to act for him as his Deputy in the holding of inquests, in the absence of Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, B.A. (Cant.), proceeding on leave.

Mr. L. W. Hartley, Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, to be on special duty for a period not exceeding fifteen days in January 1914, in connection with the working of the Income Tax Act in Karachi.

Mr. Jamshedji Bejanji Vachha to act as Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, during the deputation of Mr. Hartley on special duty.

Mr. Lalkubhai Permanand Parikh to act as Deputy Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, vice Mr. Jamshedji Bejanji Vachha.

Mr. L. N. Brown, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Larkana, to be Assistant Settlement Officer in connection with the Revision Settlement of the Mehar Taluka of the Larkana District.

Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S., Collector of Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for fourteen months with effect from 12th December 1913.

Mr. C. A. Beyts, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Collector of Hyderabad vice Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay vice Mr. J. Crerar, I.C.S., resigned.

Under the provisions of section 9 of the Indian Christian Mariage Act, 1872, license to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians is hereby granted to the Reverend Kahanji Premabhai Khadhana and the Reverend Ramsingh Kandas of the Presbyterian Church in India.

The services of the Rev. J. C. Matthew, and Rev. A. Macfarlane, Chaplains of the Church of Scotland are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Special Departments.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Jennings, M.D., C.M. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Dub.), I.M.S., on return from Military duty, to resume charge of his apointment as Health Officer of the Port of Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, C.I.E., I.C.S., has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from the 15th November, 1913.

Mr. A. S. R. Macklin, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector in Sind.

With effect from the 13th August, 1913, Mr J. Nissim, M.A., LL.B., (Cantab.), Bar.-at-Law, I.C.S., to be Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and *ex-officio* Secretary to the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations vice Mr. L. Graham, B.A. (Oxon), I.C.S.

Major W. G. Liston, M.A., C.I.E., I.M.S., has reverted to his substantive appointment of Director of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory with retrospective effect from 1st April He is appointed to act as Senior Member of the Plague Research Commission in addition to his own duties.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. F. Childe, M.B. (Lon.), I.M.S., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for three months.

Mr. C. D. A. McIver, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the office of the Consulting Architect to Government to the Satara District vice Mr. W. L. C. Trench, Executive Engineer, proceeding on leave.

Mr. F. D. Spencer, Registrar of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, is granted privilege leave from the 24th November to the 23rd December, 1913, both days inclusive, with permission to prefix the ensuing Christmas holidays.

Mr. N. P. Pavri to act as Registrar, Small Cause Court, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. F. D. Spencer.

The Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court are pleased to issue to Mr. Vishnu Vinayak Karmarkar, LL.B., a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Khandesh District.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Meheralli Chinoy to be Sheriff of Bombay for the remainder of the current year ending the 19th December, 1913, in succession to Mr. H. R. Greaves, resigning.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay has appointed Colonel R W. S. Lyons, M.D., I.M.S., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University of Bombay vice Surgeon-General H. W. Stevenson, C.S.I. I.M.S., resigned.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., is appointed a member of the Committee for the consideration of questions raised in the lecture delivered by Mr. J. P. Orr, C.S.I., I.C.S., before the Bombay Sanitary Association on the 27th June 1912, on the subject of light and air in dwellings in Bombay, vice Mr. J. Crerar, I.C.S.

HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S COURTS.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, notifies that he assigns the services of the following gentlemen appointed by Government to be Honorary Presidency Magistrates for the Town and Island of Bombay to the Benches below:—

GIRGAUM BENCH.

Mr. F. H. Simkin, Dr. Huseinbhoy Abdul Kader Nakhuda, Mr. Rustom Pestonji Masani, Dr. Nadirsha H. E. Sukhia, and Rao Haheb Balkrishna Ramchandra Navalkar.

MAZAGAON BENCH.

Mr. A. C. Owen, Rao Saheb Purshottam Uddhavji, Dr. Shamrao Wamanrao Mahtre, and Mr. Walli Mahomed Dewji.

DADAR BENCH.

Messrs. Tulsidas Keshowdas, Salebhoy C. Barodawalla, and Abdul Kadar Khatkhate.

THE REAL ISSUE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

REV. ANDREW'S VIEWS.

Rev. C. F. Andrews writes to the "Statesman":—

I have read with the greatest interest your leading article published on the above question. The conclusion at which you arrived, namely the repatriation of all Indians, has at first sight much to commend it, and your statement of the case was very strong indeed. But a deeper consideration of the issues makes the solution you propose fail at the most crucial point of all.

The present struggle in South Africa is not now primarily an economic one, as it has been in the past. Immigration of cheap Indian labour has now ceased, and even new indentured labour is prohibited after the expiry of the present time services. The real issue is whether the naturalized Indians already settled in South Africa, who have shown such remarkable industrial and moral qualities, are to be regarded as a civilized or as an uncivilized community, and behind this issue lies the larger issue still of the status of India herself. Is she to-day, with her own great past traditions and her more recent modern progress to rank among the civilized peoples of the world? Or is she to be an outcast and a pariah among the nations?

Such a vital issue will not be settled by a mere repatriation of the South African Indians. On the contrary this will have the appearance of a surrender of the main position. Canada may next clamour for the repatriation of the flourishing Sikh community in Vancouver, Australia may close entirely her already half shut doors. British East Africa and the West Indian Colonial group may pass outrageous penal laws. Even the United States may not prove strong enough to stem the forces of race prejudice on her western borders. Thus India, whose very progress seems more and more to depend on having outlets for her new activities, may become sealed up and shut within her own borders.

The struggle, therefore,—so it appears to me—must be fought out to the bitter end. For everyone of us in this country it is necesary to recognise the fact, that the honour of India is involved in the struggle If she loses, she sinks to the level of the backward nations. Our duty is to see that she does not lose, but win.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

Yesterday's "Government Gazette" notifies that the following are the Hindu, Parsi, Mahomedan, Jewish, Jain and Christian holidays recognized by Government for 1914 in addition to those under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881:—

HINDU.

Makar Sankrant, 14th January, Wednesday.

PARSI (SHEHENSHAHI).

Adar Jashan, 18th May, Monday; Gatha Gahambars, 9th and 10th September, Wednesday and Thursday.

PARSI (KADAMI).

Avan Jashan, 20th March, Friday; Adar Jashan, 18th April, Saturday; Zarthost-no-diso, 20th May, Wednesday; Gatha Gahambars, 10th and 11th August, Monday and Tuesday; New Year, 12th and 13th August, Wednesday and Thursday; Khurdad Sal, 18th August, Tuesday.

MAHOMEDAN (SUNNI).

Shab-e-Barat, 10th July, Friday; Ramzan Id, 25th August, Tuesday; Ashura, 30th November, Monday; Mahim Fair (in Bombay City only), 3rd December, Thursday.

MAHOMEDAN (SHIAH).

Shahadat-e-Imam Hasan, 26th January, Monday; Id-e-Mavlud, 13th February, Friday; Ramzan Id, 25th August, Tuesday; Ashura, 30th November, Monday.

JEWISH.

Pesach, 11th and 17th April, Saturday and Friday; Rosh Hoshana, 21st and 22nd September, Monday and Tuesday; Kippur, 29th and 30th September, Tuesday and Wednesday; Sukkoth, 5th and 13th October, Monday and Tuesday.

JAIN.

Chaitra Sud 15, 10th April, Friday; Shravan Vad 13 to Bhadarva Sud 1, 19th to 22nd August, Wednesday to Saturday; Samvat Sari, 25th August, Tuesday; Pajusan, 26th August, Wednesday; Kartik Sud 15, 2nd November, Monday.

CHRISTIAN.

Day following New Year's Day, 2nd January, Friday; Christmas, 28th, 29th and 30th December, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Note.—This notification does not apply to Sind.

HOLIDAYS UNDER NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT.

Under section 25 of Act XXVI of 1881, entitled the Negotiable Instruments Act, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the following days to be Public Holidays during the year 1914, in addition to the New Year's Day (1st January), Good-Friday (10th April) and Christmas Day (25th December), which are already specified as holidays under the above section:—

Maha Shivratri, 23rd February, Monday; Holi, 11th March, Wednesday; Jamshedi-Naoroz, 21st March, Saturday; Ramnavami, 4th April, Saturday; Easter, 11th and 13th April, Saturday and Monday; Zarthost-no-diso, 19th June, Friday; Cocoanut Day, 5th August, Wednesday; Gokul Ashtami, 14th August, Friday; Ramzan-Id and Ganesh Chaturthi, 24th August, Monday; Parsi New Year, 11th and 12th September, Friday and Saturday; Khordad Sal, 17th September, Thursday; Dassara, 28th September, Monday; Divali, 19th and 20th October, Monday and Tuesday; Bakri-Id, 30th October, Friday; Christmas, 24th and 26th December, Thursday and Saturday; New Year's Eve, 31st December, Thursday.

Notes.—(1) The date which may be fixed hereafter for the celebration of the Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor will be notified separately in due course.

(2) No days are notified as holidays on account of Bara Wafat, Kali Chaudas and Mohurrum, because these festivals fall on days which are already declared to be holidays under the section referred to above.

This notification does not apply to Sind.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 29th November 1913:—

Bombay City 2, Karachi District 23, Surat District 8, Thana District 5, East Khandesh District 15, West Khandesh District 2, Poona Town 84, Other places in Poona District 35, Sholapur District 1 (imported), Satara District 103, Kolaba District 7, Belgaum District 92, Dharwar District 201, Bijapur District 170, Kanara District 1 imported), Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 244: Total 993.

"SYNTHETIC" GEMS.

SHAM STONES THAT BAFFLE DETECTION.

The "synthetic" sapphires case has aroused wondering comment among the uninitiated.

Mr. C. Mathews, a Hatton-garden expert in precious stones, has declared that "synthetic" sapphires can be bought by the bushel, in all shapes and sizes, for a few shillings each; but other experts are not disposed to go quite so far.

"There are, of course, very considerable quantities of synthetic gems to be obtained," a famous dealer told a representative he added, "not in bushels."

"What are the principal stones to beware of?"

"Rubies, sapphires, and emeralds. Some of these synthetic gems are wonderfully well done, and it is very difficult indeed to detect the fraud. My advice to the public is to deal with reputable houses only when buying stones."

At the Piccadilly Gem Box, where pearls and precious and semi-precious stones of every description gleam and glitter, the manager agreed that rubies, sapphires, and emeralds were the stones to be most carefully scrutinised if their history was not fully known.

DIFFICULTY OF DETECTION.

"Are these synthetic stones difficult to detect?"

"For any one but an expert, certainly, and I have not the slightest doubt that in many cases reputable firms unwittingly pass them as real stones. They are usually small stones, and may have been manufactured in France or even in Birmingham.

"Then they are sent out to India and return as part of parcels of genuine rubies, sapphires, or emeralds. Reconstructed rubies have, I am sure, often been sold for real ones without either seller or purchaser being any the wiser."

"What test can be applied?"

"Under the microscope the 'silk,' which is the hall mark of the real stone, can be seen, and no reconstructed stone has ever been known to have this hall mark. Then there are always microscopic bubbles in the reconstructed stone, but it needs the expert to detect them. Pearls can be very cleverly imitated. Even some of what we may call the semi-precious stones do not escape, but the reconstruction of those is very difficult.

"Aquamarines, chrysoprase, garnets, amethysts, laps-lazuli, chrysoberge, kunzite, tourmalines, peridots are some of the stones that defy successful reconstruction.

THE REAL AND THE SHAM.

"Here is a synthetic aquamarine. We keep it for purposes of comparison. When placed alongside a real stone there need not be the slightest hesitation in deciding which is which. The rich browns, greens, penks, sherry and wine colours of the tourmaline defy imitation, and the fire opal's rays are quite beyond reproduction. So with the black opal—its colours cannot be reproduced."

At another well-known establishment where precious stones are largely dealt in, the head of the firm bore out to the fullest extent the danger with regard to small rubies, sapphires, and emeralds.

"It is quite true," he said, "that these stones are made, or reconstructed, in this country and in France, and sent to India, where they may either be returned among real stones, thereby reducing the risk of detection to a minimum, or set with other gems—real gems—by native craftsmen.

"There is no fraud on the purchaser if he is told the facts and is fully aware of what he is purchasing. I have known reconstructed rubies preferred to real ones for certain purposes, but that does not mean that the purchaser was not acting unwisely."

THE TESTS.

"Is there any test except the microscope?"

"That and the colour. The colour of the sham is never that of the real stone. Opals are imitated, but they are sorry things when they lie beside the genuine opal. As a rule if a person is defrauded he has himself to blame. There is very little risk indeed in any London shop of repute, except, of course, where the dealers, while innocent of any attempt at deception, have been tricked themselves. This does not, I am sure, occur often."

ATTEMPTED "SUTTEE" IN CALCUTTA.

TRIES TO "FOLLOW" HUSBAND.

The Bhowanipore police have just finished enquiring into a case in which Umesh Chandra Dutta of Barisal is alleged to have committed suicide under pitiable circumstances and his wife Susilabala Dassi attempted to kill herself with a view to following him.

It would appear that Dutt was a youngman of 28 years of age, while his wife was a girl of 17. The youth had been a prey to illness and with a view, it is stated, to putting an end to his life on the bank of Ganges, Dutt came over with his wife to Calcutta on the 23rd November and was staying with his maternal uncle in Tolly-Gunje Road. He did not, however, let his wife know of his intention.

Before leaving Barisal, Dutt made a preparation of opium and "gunja." Early on Monday morning, while he was taking the drug, the girl, who was very much attached to her husband asked him what he was doing. She was told, it is alleged, that as it was better that he should die, he was making preparation for it. "If you are going to leave me," the girl said, it is no use for me to live. Let me accompany you." So saying they both partook of the drug and went to the Ganges near Nepal Bhattacharyya's Ghat before sunirse.

An inmate of the uncle's house went to the same ghat about an hour later and found the pair shivering in the cold, Dutt's end was drawing near. It was impossible for them to speak. They were removed to the Sambhunath Pandit's Hospital in an unconscious state. Medical aid was of no avail and Dutt expired at 7-30 p.m. At about midnight the girl regained consciousness and related the whole story.

She was discharged from Hospital and produced before Mr. Shallow, Deputy Commissioner, Alipur, on Wednesday morning who warned and discharged her.

PRINCESS AND HER HUSBAND.

SWEDISH COURT MYSTERY.

A prominent newspaper at Stockholm, the Swedish capital, announces, says the "Daily Mail," that a divorce is pending between Prince William of Sweden and his young and beautiful wife.

Prince William is the second son of King Gustav of Sweden, and is aged twenty-nine. He married in 1908 the Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna, daughter of the Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch of Russia and a cousin of the Tsar, who is now aged twenty-three. They have one child, a son, who is aged four.

In Christiania the impending divorce is commonly connected with a recent espionage affair at Stockholm, in which were officially implicated the Russian military attache at Stockholm, Christiania, and Copenhagen, Lieutenant-Colonel Assanovitch, a Swedish naval petty officer named Torngren, and another Swedish subject.

STRANGE REPORTS.

When the Russian military attache's complicity in the affair was proved in a court of law, the Swedish Government demanded his recall to St. Petersburg, but the Russian Government refused to recall him, declaring that the evidence was insufficient. The Swedish Government hesitated to supply further facts.

Subsequently reports began to spread that this hesitation was due to the fact that a lady of elevated position at the Swedish Court, whose relations with the Russian Minister in Stockholm, M. Savinsky, had long been the subject of comment, was implicated in the espionage affair. These reports, says the "Mail," gained increased credence when, simulataneously with the departure of the Russian military attache from Stockholm for Christiania, the Russian Minister in Stockholm left for abroad and Princess Maria Pavlovna suddenly went to Paris.

OFFICIAL DENIAL.

All these reports have been officially denied in Stockholm.

It has long ben asserted in Court circles in Stockholm that the relations between Prince William and his lively and (as her friends say) somewhat imprudent consort have been far from satisfactory. It is possible that this alone is the cause of the impending divorce.

COLOURED MAYOR.

MAJORITY OF ONE AT BATTERSEA.

For the first time in the history of England writes the "Daily Mail," a man of colour has been elected mayor of a borough. The honour has fallen to Mr. John Richard Archer, a photographer of Battersea Park-road, who by thirty votes to twenty-nine was elected Mayor of Battersea by the Progressive Party on Nov. 10. His opponent was Mr. W. G. Moore, a West-End tailor.

DRAMATIC SPEECH.

Mr. Archer has hitherto kept secret the place of his birth. Last night, on donning his chain of office, he revealed the secret in a dramatic speech. He said:

"I am a man of colour. Many things have been said about me which are absolutely untrue. I think you ought to show the same respect for me as you would a white man. I am a son of a man who was born in the West Indies. I was born in a little obscure village in England that may be you have never heard of—Liverpool. I am a Lancastrian bred and born.

"My mother," (here Mr. Archer spoke with great emotion) "was just my mother. She was not born in Burma, as some newspapers stated, and she was not born at Rangon. My mother was Irish. I congratulate the Press on the manner in which they have carried on their campaign. They have not said anything to which I could take exception, they have simply said I am a man of colour, and I am proud of it.

"The colour of the skin can never affect the heart. My election means a new era in history. The news will go forth to all the coloured nations of the world."

Mr. Archer was elected an hour after the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall, to which the new mayor was invited, had begun. Neither he nor his wife attended the banquet.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK OF THE PRESIDENCY.

The following summary of Season Reports from the various districts of the Bombay Presidency was published in Thursday's "Government Gazette."—

There was rain during the week in parts of Thar and Parkar, Kaira Ratnagiri, Satara, Bijapur, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. The standing corps were withering in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur, damaged by rats in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Palanpur and Rewa Kantha, by grass-hoppers in pats of Broach and Surat They were in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting and threshing of kharif crops generally continue. Sowing of rabi crops was in progress except in parts of the Konkan. Deccan and the Karnatak. Picking of cotton was progressing in parts of Thar and Parker, Nawabshah, Khandesh. Ahmedagar, Kathiawar and Baroda. Fodder-supply was sufficient except in parts of Poona, Sholapur Satara and Bijapur. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in parts of Sholapur and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. Supply of drinking water was adequate except in parts of Sholapur and Satara. Water for irrigation was deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara and Dharwar. Prices are high but generally steady. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

	Pecentage Below normal.
Sind	10 to 37
Gujarat	16 to 36
Konkan	23 to 31
Deccan	23 to 44
Karnatak	29 to 44

OXYGEN
THE ESSENCE OF LIFE
OXYPATHY

IS THE MODERN DRUGLESS METHOD OF HOME TREATMENT WITH OXYGEN FOR PREVENTING AND MASTERING MOST OF ALL AILMENTS AND DISEASES OF MAN, WOMAN, AND CHILD, REGARDLESS OF KIND, CAUSE, SEVERITY, DURATION OR FAILURES OF FORMER TREATMENTS.

What would you give, aye, what would you not give, for the genuine assurance of Health, REAL HEALTH, sound vigorous HEALTH?

How would you like to break away from your daily diet of nauseating nostrums, eat several good meals EVERY day, and go about your daily profession, business, or pleasure with a song in your heart?

What would you not give to possess once more the Strength and Vigour Nature intended for you, to feel the rich, red blood, the very sap of life, running riot in your veins, to be able to enjoy the pleasures of life as you did years ago?

All these things ARE possible. OXYGEN and OXYPATHY will restore you to health and keep you fit and vigorous.

Drugs are worthless. They may at times alleviate pains, but cannot cure. NATURE DOES THE CURING AND GIVES THE STRENGTH AND VIGOUR.

To gain and maintain PERFECT HEALTH and Strength you must destroy the germs and eliminate the refuse of poisonous gases from your system—you have to make RICH RED BLOOD.

Only one thing has been found, which is capable of doing this universally. This substance is—

OXYGEN—
PURE ATMOSPHERIC OXYGEN.

Without OXYGEN there could be no life. With OXYGEN in abundance there is life, and consequently health in abundance.

In addition to OXYGEN being a nourishing, stimulating, life-giving, and life-sustaining element of Nature, it is a definite medicine—Nature's most powerful and efficient medicine for restoring the balance of health and vigour.

Special means, therefore, must be provided to get this needful amount of Oxygen and this is the principle and purpose of OXYPATHY and the OXYPATHOR.

With the Oxypathor you treat yourself in the privacy of your own home, without pain or trouble, without any inconvenience or loss of time. The treatment is adapted for man, woman, or child of any age and even when in the most delicate health.

OXYGEN and the OXYPATHOR has cured and will continue to cure after all methods of treatments have failed. The treatment is endorsed by the foremost Scientists, the leading Organs of the Press, Physicians, and tens of thousands of cured patients.

ANOTHER GRATEFUL REPORT.

The following is a copy of a letter from C. V. Ragham Rao, Esq., Collector's Office, Guntur, dated October 31st, 1913.

I testify to the following with great pleasure. My son had fever on October the 19th, and his temperature was 103.2 degrees. The application of the OXYPATHOR gave him instant relief in two treatments, and the fever completely broke up. The instrument is most valuable and useful, and every household should possess one.

WE INVITE YOUR PERSONAL INVESTIGATION.

Consultation, either personally or by letter, interesting literature on Oxygen, Oxypathy, and the Drug Evil will be given or posted FREE, IN STRICT CONFIDENCE.

Institute of Oxypathy,

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The Largest Importers of Cinematograph Films and Machines in the East.

FILMS FOR SALE & HIRE.

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Films are specially bought for the Eastern Market by our London Representative from the pick of the World's output.

FEATURE FILMS A SPECIALITY.

SPECIAL NOTE.—You are not limited to one firm's films.

WE DEAL WITH ALL.

Films arrive weekly by English Mail.
MONTHLY LISTS PUBLISHED.
Please send your address and we will post regulary to you.

HUNDREDS OF FILMS SOLD AT HALF AN ANNA PER FOOT.

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Cables & Telegram "FILMS, BOMBAY."

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HIGH GRADE
Lounge Suits,
Rs: 25-30-35

All the Good Points desired in a suit of Clothes are to be found in a suit made by us. Excellent Materials, Distinctive Style, Perfect Fit. Further, our Standard of Quality is very high, yet our prices are very low.

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Opposite:—

Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
293, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

LARKIN RELEASED.

RESUMES CAMPAIGN.

Mr. James Larkin walked out of Mountjoy Prison at 7-20 on the morning of November 13th after serving 17 days of the seven months' imprisonment to which Judge Madden sentenced him for sedition. Hardly anyone was at the prison at the time, but a few minutes earlier a messanger had carried in the prisoner's breakfast. The decision of the Government did not appear to be known even to his friends, writes the "Daily Chronicle."

A few hours earlier the Dublin Castle authorities had issued an official announcement that:—

The Government, having taken into consideration the fact that the jury acquitted Mr Larkin on two counts of the indictment, including that of incitement to riot, have advised that the prerogative of mercy be exercised with regard to the term of imprisonment imposed on him for seditious libel, and accordingly his release will take place immediately.

The Labour leader seemed to be in very good health, and as he walked from the prison to his home he was recognised by several people and cheered. After taking a cup of tea at home and having a brush up, he set out for Liberty Hall. As he appeared in Beresford-place the people, who were watching a party of armed soldiers conveying lorries of coal, at once recognised him and ran towards him, cheering and waving sticks and hats. Quickly they lifted him shoulder high and carried him towards the hall. Here he was received with many handshakes and congratulations; but he soon got to business. He made many inquiries over the telephone as to what was being done at the docks, and issued fresh instructions for dealing with certain vessels.

Later, as the crowd increased and demanded "a few words," one of the windows of the hall was opened, and Larkin appeared, and addressed a crowd of about 3,000. His voice was not as strong as usual, and he was imperfectly heard owing to the passing traffic and the running of trains on the railway bridge.

He said he was told that he was expected to say a word or two. His first word was that all the men, women and girls, now in prison in connection with the strike—over 40 in all—must be let out. (Cheers). This was a bigger movement than some thought. A great Labour movement was not going to be stopped by a few imported blacklegs. (Cheers.)

I want you to realise (he went on) that you have fought the strongest Government of modern times, and have compelled them to release an ordinary person like myself. My advice is the same as always: Stand as you are standing, determined, and you are going to win out. (Cheers.)

This fight is only really starting. They made a great mistake in putting me in prison; but they have made a greater mistake in letting me out. They have to release all the others. The people of this country will no longer be ruled by the Ancient Order of Hibernians and ex-policemen.

My enemies are trying to get me out of Ireland, but it will be a bad day for them when I do leave.

I am going in a few hours, to raise the fiery cross in England, Scotland, and Wales. (Cheers.) The Government are going to get a lesson before they get out of this fight.

CATHOLICITY AND TOLERATION.

Having made some reference to the police, he said they had made the most of their dirty work, and the Castle had refused an inquiry into their conduct. "I promise," he said, "that before many hours there will be a full inquiry." The mission he was going on was to tell the working classes in England, Scotland, and Wales what was going on in Dublin. He would make known his plans at a meeting in Manchester on Sunday.

He promised the employers of Dublin that they were going to "sup sorrow with a long spoon." The men who were responsible for the prolongation of the lockout were the organisers of the scabs. He would teach them, as the United Irishmen did in past times, that they would have no sectarianism in this country. Every man would be allowed to express his own views. Catholicity stood for toleration. (Cheers.) He intended to call on the Ancient Order of Hibernians to disown the scab organisers (whom he named). He intended to ask the question throughout England and Scotland, whether they approved of this work, and even to attend meetings of the A. O. H. and explain the real situation to them.

The time had come when the English working classes would take action. The English working classes were with them, and he promised them that before they would be beaten there would be a general strike not only in Dublin, but in England, Scotland, and Wales. They were going to fight to a finish, until every man and woman out of work would be restored. (Cheers.)

Stand to your guns (he concluded). The English working classes will never desert you. (Cheers.) If you want food or money let us know, and you will get more. Are you getting enough? (Cries of "Yes.") A member of the Liberal party—a member of the National Liberal Club—has sent this morning a cheque for £500 to the cause. (Cheers.)

Home papers are stating that you are beaten. You are stronger to-day than on the first day you were locked out. Remain strong and determined and loyal to yourselves, and before many hours the men, women, and girls who are now in Mountjoy Gaol will be among you, free men and free women. (Cheers.)

This is not a one-man fight. It is the fight of a nation against a hostile clique. The men who are responsible, and who have abused their power will soon have no power to abuse. Lord Aberdeen and Lord Ardilaun will get a lesson they have never had before. Lord Aberdeen must go. He is only a tool in the hands of the unscrupulous capitalists of this town. The only friends you have are men of your own class. The fight is going on. It is going to be successful. (Cheers.) Never desert your flag, and you will have a great victory. (Cheers.)

The crowd cheered almost every sentence of Larkin's speech, just as they had done at the beginning of the Labour war. The leader has still the enthusiastic following that he had when the fight was started 12 weeks ago. He is now a brother to the Dublin workers, and in their eyes a martyr for their cause. He announced later in the day that at 7-30 a monster parade would start from Liberty Hall. "We will have a walk round the town," he said, "to show what a strike is like when it's fizzling out."

A GREAT PARADE.

This parade was carried out at night. A special force of Police marched with the people, and the crowd, excited though orderly, sang and cheered for Larkin as they marched through the principal streets.

Between 15,000 and 20,000 men, women and girls took part in the parade. It was not a procession. No order was kept. The tremendous crowd simply paraded, after a display of fireworks at Liberty Hall. Hundreds of the men carried heavy staves of wood, and brandished them over their heads and shouted as they passed the tramcars, frightening the conductors and drivers and passengers.

A feature of the parade was the delight the strikers took in harassing the police who accompanied them. In College Green, opposite the old House of Parliament, the police were in front. The leaders made as if to go to one side of the broad thoroughfare and the police accordingly went that way. Suddenly the leaders changed their directions, and passing round a monument left the police marching along one side of the street while the procession marched along the other side. At various street corners the paraders tried this trick, and when they succeeded there were bursts of laughter at the policemen.

Owing to the good temper of the strikers, bodies of mounted police, fully armed with revolvers, truncheons and sabres, were not needed, though they were in the streets ready for action.

LORD HALDANE ON LOVE.

HIS SIMPLE CURE.

Advice to Undergraduates in love was given by Lord Haldane, the Lord Chancellor (who is a bachelor), in his inaugural address as Honorary President of the Associated Societies of Edinburgh University on Nov. 14th.

In life they were subjected, said Lord Haldane, to all sorts of reverses, great and small. There was only one way of providing against the depressions which they brought in their train, and that was by acquiring the large outlook. The Undergraduate might find himself "ploughed" in an examination, or in debt, or for that matter—and do not let them overlook its possibility—hopelessly in a love affair, or he might suffer from the depression which was deepest when it arose from no external cause.

If he would escape from the consequent sense of despair, he must visualise his feelings and set them in relief by seeking and searching out their grounds. They must aim at the largest and widest view of life and devote their highest energies to attaining it.

RELIGION OR PHILOSOPHY.

To some it would come in the form of Christianity, to others in that of some other high religion; it might be, originating in the East. To others it would come in the shape of philosophy. To yet others, art would bring the embodiment of the truth that the ideal and the real, the infinite and the finite, did not really exist apart, but were different aspects of a single reality.

Speaking of the religious outlook, Lord Haldane said we now sought God, not without but within. The hindrances to spiritual life to-day were moral rather than intellectual. They arose from a lessened readiness to accept authority of any kind.

BY AIR TO BAGHDAD.

LONG JOURNEY PROJECTED BY FRENCHMAN.

On December 6 another valorous representative of France will mount the air for a long voyage.

The name of this new explorer of aerial routes is at present unreavealed; it is M. Rene Quinton's secret. In the drawing-room of the president of the Aerial League a while ago we discussed the new journey, which has for its goal Baghdad and the Persian Gulf, writes a correspondent to an English contemporary.

It is rather longer than the other, and is 6,000 kilometres. As in the case of the Cairo route, the authorities will be warned of the arrival of the aviator. Some of the districts through which he passes are infested with brigands.

M. Quinton ridicules the restrictions levelled at aviation, of which Daucourt, on his journey to Cairo, has been a victim. He was prevented from visiting Belgrade, and had to proceed instead by Temevar and the Trans-Slianian Mountains, which are high and difficult to pass.

LENGTHENED BY DETOURS.

Because of the detours enforced by zones, Daucourt has flown 3,200 kilometrao in reaching Constantinople. Though he had to abandon his line of supplies by the Belgrade route, he managed, without great difficulty, to reach Constantinople from Varna, in Bulgaria. It meant a two days' stop at Podina because of the contrary wind. The machine behaved perfectly, but Daucourt was afraid of his essence. He feared he would not have enough.

The brilliant president of the League made merry over the regulations of timid countries. Germany has closed practically her territories to the foreign aviator; he may only pass at one point—by Nancy. "This is precisely the place forbidden by France," remarked M. Quinton, laughing. "I have just been reading the English regulations. They are distinctly comic.

"Balloons may land only within certain prescribed areas. If they continue their journey over England they must take on board an officer of the public authority. I pity that unfortunate man."

The imagination conjured up visions of air sickness, or of a storm carrying away the zealous officer to zones far beyond his own. Instinctively, one subscribed to M Quinton's sentiment that the bureaucrat is everywhere the same—a ridiculous person.

"When the safety of the air has been secured," M. Quinton was saying, "then we shall see. I am just going to Buc to superintend arrangements for the Baghdad journey. It will take me three-quarters of an hour by motor; I could get there in ten minutes in an aeroplane. This method of locomotion will be accessible to all, I think, in four years.

"Naturally, as a Frenchman, I wish my country to lead—as it is leading. Aviation will become an immense industry when the danger has been reduced and has become no greater than motoring on land.

"GLORIOUS DEATHS."

"For the moment we have the privilege of heading the mortality lists. Our aviation officers die at the rate of three to seven per month; the ratio is even higher amongst professional civilians.

"It is a heavy toll to pay for supremacy. The gods of old required innocent victims. From that innocence is derived the grandeur of death. Only heroes crowned with flowers deserve to die. That is why those guilty of crimes cannot serve in our army."

In this eloquent strain talked M. Quinton of the 150 to 200 air-pilots who fly every day on army service. And French supremacy is due to the contempt of death that belongs to the national character. His remarks have double point to-night, for the name of Captain Lagarde must be added to the list.

"The English are conservative in the things that do not interest them," continued M. Quinton. "They are not interested in scientific progress, and, therefore, do little for aviation. Now, if it were a question of pure sport or a new method of making tea the English would be enthusiastic."

"Vous etes mechant. M. le President?"

"No, don't believe that. I am half English, for I am a Norman."

"And the next journey after Baghdad?"

"Khartoum by the line of oasis.

ETIQUETTE OE BURGLARY.

THIEF'S DESCRIPTION OF PROFESSIONAL METHODS.

Arrested in possesion of the plunder of a recent burglary, a man named Brimbale first incriminated two companions, who were arrested, and then gave an account of the burglary which throws an interesting light on the profesional etiquette of thieves.

Brimbale had made the acquaintance of one of his partners in prison, he explained, and after their release this man came to him and told him of a jeweller's shop which it would be easy to rob. The two decided to take a third into their confidence, and next day they all paid a visit to the outside of the shop to reconnoitre it. There, to their astonishment, they found two other well-known burglars belonging to an international gang, engaged in the same preliminary operations as themselves.

The three burglars determined to take a strong line. "Excuse me," they said to their two rivals. "You are hunting on our ground. We have been preparing this coup for a week, and we are not going to be baulked of it now."

The others pleaded the prestige of their position as a superior title, and to avoid an open quarrel in the streets, which might have attracted police attention, the five went into a bar near by. There the leader of the partnership of three made a concession. "If you will leave us in peace on this job," he said to the two competing criminals, "I will put you on to another at a flat which is just as easy." This offer was accepted, and the three were able to carry out their burglary undisturbed by professional rivalry, though they have eventually fallen into the hands of the police.

Meanwhile the other two made an attempt on the flat which had thus been suggested to them, but were scared off by the baying of a watch-dog kept on the premises. They therefore contented themselves with firing a revolver bullet through the concierge's door, which narrowly missed her head —"Daily Mail."

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.
RICE SOUP WITH ALMONDS.
FISH PASTIES.
BRAISED SHEEP'S TONGUES.
GALANTINE OF TURKEY HEN.
BAKED CHEESE.
DUCHESSE PASTRY.

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RICE SOUP WITH ALMONDS.

Use either milk only, or about half the usual quantity of stock and the other part milk. Parboil two tablespoonfuls of rice, add it to the stock and cook till quite soft, then add the milk, after which care is needed that it does not burn, and two tablespoonfuls of pounded almonds the last 15 minutes. Flavour with celery salt and whole peppers. This may be rubbed through a sieve as preferred.

FISH PASTIES.

Cook and pound the fish and make it into a savoury paste with thickening, a dash of pounded anchovy and a little white wine. Line some small patty pans with good crust rolled rather thin, and fill in with the fish puree, laying a couple of freshly opened and bearded oysters on the top of each. Cover with the crust and bake just long enough to cook the pastry.

BRAISED SHEEP'S TONGUES.

Lard the tongues with thin strips of bacon and set them to braise in a closed casserole with carrots, onions, celery and a little turnip, with about half a teacupful of stock. Remove the tongues, rub the vegetables through a sieve and serve the tongues thickly covered with the vegetable puree.

GALANTINE OF TURKEY HEN.

The ordinary cook's galantine is rather a wretched dish, but it is really quite an easy one to prepare. Cut the Turkey hen down the back, carefully remove the bones so that the skin remains unbroken and spread it out flat. Cut the flesh into neat fillets leaving only a thin layer on the skin; take any raw meat and run it through the mincer, with half the quantity of bacon, some grated onion and minced parsley with seasoning to taste. Pound this as for quenelle meat, and spread the turkey an inch or more, thick with this laying on that the turkey fillets, with thin slices of ham, pickled gherkins, pistachio nuts, mushrooms and pepper and salt. Repeat these layers till the material is used. Roll it up carefully in the skin and tie securely; cover with slices of bacon and then tie in a thin cloth. Braise it for an hour in a closed pan in the oven with a wineglassful each of stock and white wine. Set it to cool, still in the cloth, under a weight. Remove the cloth carefully and glaze the roll with the stock, meat essence and enough gelatine mixed to make it set stiffly and send to table with the rest of the glaze cut into fancy shapes.

BAKED CHEESE.

Warm two tablespoonfuls of butter in a teacupful of water, and when it boils sprinkle into it three tablespoonfuls of flour and cook well. Off the fire, add the yolks of two eggs two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, seasoning to taste and lastly the whites of the eggs. Pour into a greased dish, cover with very thin slices of cheese and brush over with the yolk of an egg. Bake for about 15 minutes.

DUCHESSE PASTRY.

Mix together a tablespoonful of butter with three of sugar, two of flour, the peel of a lime pounded, the yolks of four eggs, a pinch of salt a few drops of orange flour water and a small tumblerful of cream or undiluted condensed milk; mix well, pour it into small greased moulds and bake in a moderate oven for ten to fifteen minutes and serve with powdered sugar dusted over.

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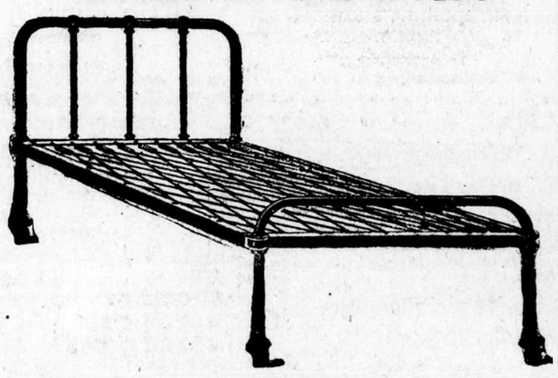

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